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Algeria... 4.00 Dhs.  
 Argentina... 10 P.  
 Australia... 1.50 A.  
 Belgium... 20 B.  
 Brazil... 100 R.  
 Canada... 1.00 C.  
 Czechoslovakia... 20 K.  
 Denmark... 20 D.  
 France... 100 F.  
 Germany... 100 M.  
 Greece... 100 D.  
 Hong Kong... 100 H.  
 India... 100 R.  
 Italy... 100 L.  
 Japan... 100 Y.  
 Korea... 100 W.  
 Luxembourg... 100 F.  
 Malaysia... 100 M.  
 Mexico... 100 P.  
 Netherlands... 100 G.  
 New Zealand... 100 N.  
 Norway... 100 K.  
 Poland... 100 Z.  
 Portugal... 100 E.  
 Saudi Arabia... 100 R.  
 Singapore... 100 S.  
 South Africa... 100 R.  
 Spain... 100 P.  
 Sweden... 100 K.  
 Switzerland... 100 S.  
 Taiwan... 100 N.  
 Thailand... 100 B.  
 United Kingdom... 100 S.  
 United States... 100 D.  
 West Germany... 100 M.  
 Yugoslavia... 100 D.

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## U.S. Officials Say CIA Directed Two Nicaragua Air Raids

By Philip Taubman

**WASHINGTON** — Two air strikes against Nicaragua in February were directed by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency with the help of specially trained Latin Americans, and not by Nicaraguan rebels as first reported, U.S. officials said Wednesday.

The attacks against a radio transmitter reportedly used by Salvadoran guerrillas and a military camp, in which four Nicaraguans were killed, took place Feb. 2 in the northwestern province of Chinandega.

The Reagan administration has not acknowledged direct U.S. involvement in the air attacks.

Just after the attacks, the Nicaraguan government said that A-37 attack bombers and Cessna propeller aircraft, "which were given by the CIA to the counterrevolutionaries," had carried out the raids. Nicaragua complained to the United Nations Security Council, which took no action after considering the matter.

Last year, U.S. officials in Central America said the CIA was using a Salvadoran Air Force base and some Salvadoran pilots to transport supplies to U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua. The Reagan administration has also confirmed a U.S. role in the mining of Nicaraguan harbors. Another vessel was reportedly damaged by a mine Wednesday.

[Meanwhile, Nicaragua and Costa Rican forces fought a fierce 30-minute battle Thursday at a border outpost, United Press International reported from San Jose, Costa Rica.]

[The fighting occurred at Penas Blancas, a customs post 170 miles (274 kilometers) north of San Jose. There was no indication of casualties on either side, Costa Rican officials said, adding that the shooting apparently involved only small-arms fire.]

The country's Civil Guard responded to shooting initiated from Nicaraguan Army positions, the of-



President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea showed the way to Pope John Paul II on his arrival in Seoul on Thursday.

## Pope, in Seoul, Calls For 'Society of True Justice'

By William Chapman

**SEOUL** — Pope John Paul II began Thursday a four-day visit to South Korea by calling on the country to build "a more human society of true justice and peace."

In an airport welcoming ceremony, the pontiff also expressed hope for a society "where to govern is to serve, where no one is used as a tool, no one left out and no one down-trodden."

He was welcomed enthusiastically by President Chun Doo Hwan, whose government has frequently restricted civil rights and on occasion been criticized by some church officials.

[As South Korean officials greeted the pope, clashes were reported at two universities between not police and students demanding democratic reforms. The Associated Press reported. One of the campuses is on the pope's itinerary for Saturday.]

[At Sungkyunkwan University, more than 1,000 students, some of them waving pipes and clubs, pushed against the line of shields held by police, witnesses said. Police fired tear gas to try to hold back the shouting students, and a student leader shouted, "The pope should come here to see the democracy of this land," according to witnesses. Students demanding the government of President Chun and calling for democratic reforms have been demonstrating on South Korean campuses this spring.]

It was not clear whether the pope's remarks on arrival were intended as an oblique admonition to Mr. Chun's government. Church officials declined to interpret their meaning, but they were in line with expectations that the pope's visit would generally stress human rights without making specific criticisms.

After the pope prayed briefly at a shrine dedicated to early Catholic martyrs in Korea, he paid a formal visit to Mr. Chun at the president's residence. A statement approved

by both gave no hint of disagreement. It said the pontiff pledged that the church would "continue to cooperate within the frame of its religious nature and in the respect of the specific separate competence of the church and state." Mr. Chun, the statement said, promised support for "guaranteeing free religious activities."

Thousands of Koreans lined the streets for the papal motorcade, waving Vatican and national flags, crosses and pictures of the pope.

Security precautions were tight, with more than 60,000 policemen and military troops assigned to guard his path and other strategic parts of the country. There have been unconfirmed reports of an assassination plot.

It was the first day of an 11-day papal tour of Asia, his 21st foreign journey as pope. He emerged in white vestments from a chartered jet at Gimpo international airport to be greeted by Mr. Chun, a band, hundreds of girl singers in gaily colored Korean garb, and a 21-gun salute. The public was kept away from the airport for security reasons.

Although the church regards his visit as a religious event, the government, which took over most of the preparations, considers it a visit by a head of state and is putting on the appropriate protocol.

The pope said he prayed for a Korea united "through dialogue, mutual trust and brotherly love." South and North Korea have been divided since the Korean War ended in 1953.

Mr. Chun responded by asking his prayers for a "reconciliation and unification of North and South in a spirit of love." The Catholic Church is banned in the North, and Mr. Chun also asked the pope to pray "for our brothers in the North who, under the restraints of totalitarianism, are deprived of their freedom of religion and cannot even express their belief in private."

En route to Seoul from Rome, the pope met briefly in Alaska with President Carter and his wife, and in Hawaii with Governor Reagan.

## Pentagon Offers \$13.9 Billion in Cuts but Warns Of 'Damage'

By Fred S. Hoffman

**WASHINGTON** — Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger reluctantly proposed to Congress on Thursday \$13.9 billion in cuts in the military budget, but he warned they would damage the administration's plans to rebuild U.S. arms strength.

"You can't make these reductions without some damage," Mr. Weinberger said at a news conference before he spoke to the Senate Armed Services Committee.

The proposals, which result from weeks of debate in the Pentagon, calls for, among other things, reductions in the number of new M-1 tanks, infantry fighting vehicles, attack helicopters, anti-tank and air combat missiles, torpedoes and an army defense gun, called Divad, which critics say does not work.

The revisions would lower defense budget authority for fiscal 1985 to \$291.1 billion, representing "real growth" of 7.8 percent instead of the 13 percent contemplated in the original budget that went to Congress early this year.

Spending next year, beginning Oct. 1, would be cut from the earlier proposed level by \$5.8 billion, to a total of \$285.6 billion.

Mr. Weinberger emphasized that the Pentagon was offering suggested cuts only on the condition that Congress carry out two other elements of a deficit-reduction package agreed to by President Ronald Reagan and Senate Republican leaders on March 15.

Besides trimming military spending, the Republican plan, yet to be approved by the entire Senate, includes cutting nonmilitary spending and taking action to close loopholes in tax laws. That plan would trim deficits by \$144 billion.

When the Republican deficit-reduction plan was unveiled in mid-March, Mr. Reagan defended it, saying the proposed military build-up would be somewhat slow "but not the point of unacceptable risk."

Mr. Weinberger made it clear that he was offering the suggested military cuts for the fiscal 1985 budget only under duress.

"They are not made because the original budget was too large," he insisted.

The suggested cuts would also stretch out the purchases of air force F-16 fighters, navy F-18 fighters, air force C-5B transport planes, one nuclear-powered Los Angeles-class attack submarine and a resupply ship.

Three programs would be canceled. They are the Captor anti-submarine mine torpedo, a small Navy utility cargo plane, and three big transport planes that had been destined for the U.S. Air National Guard.

Major reductions would be made in such readiness items as spare parts purchases, ammunition, flying hours for pilots, and ship overhauls.

None of the costly strategic weapons programs such as the MX intercontinental ballistic missile, the B-1B bomber or the Trident submarine and its long-range missiles were touched.

"Any further reduction in our strategic programs would endanger us," Mr. Weinberger said, citing what he has repeatedly claimed as major Soviet advances in nuclear weapons.

The House Armed Services Committee voted earlier to cut defense budget authority by \$19 billion without having received the Pentagon's suggestions.

Mr. Weinberger said he believed (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

## Helms Asks for Recall Of Envoy to El Salvador

**SAN SALVADOR** — Senator Jesse Helms, a North Carolina Republican, has asked that President Ronald Reagan recall Thomas R. Pickering as the U.S. ambassador.

An aide to Mr. Helms said in Washington that the senator wrote to Mr. Reagan on Wednesday to urge that Mr. Pickering be recalled for "consistently taking action that supports only one candidate and manipulating the electoral process in a way that can be considered only an unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign nation."

Mr. Helms's aide confirmed assertions by the rightist Nationalist Republican Alliance in El Salvador that Mr. Helms had asserted in a letter to Mr. Reagan that Mr. Pickering had actively tried to prevent the party from winning the presidential runoff election on Sunday.

Mr. Helms was alleged to have said that Mr. Pickering's actions made him a "leader of the death squads against democracy."

"We've received the letter from Senator Helms," said Larry M. Speakes, the deputy White House press secretary. "A reply is being drafted. The president has full confidence in the ambassador."

The Nationalist Republican Alliance, whose candidate for president is Roberto d'Aubuisson, asserted that the U.S. Embassy was interfering in the electoral process to try to guarantee a victory by the Christian Democratic candidate, Jose Napoleon Duarte. It offered the Helms letter as evidence to support its accusation.

Asked whether the United States was intervening in support of Mr. Duarte, Mr. Speakes said, "No."

In an additional charge against the embassy, the alliance's candidate for vice president, Hugo Barera, said that the U.S. government's chief technical adviser to El Salvador's Central Elections Council had personally issued death threats against party representatives on the council.

The party known by its Spanish acronym, ARENA, always has had tense relations with the U.S. Embassy. Salvadoran political analysts and elections officials suggested that ARENA, which is widely expected to lose the election Sunday, was seeking to lay the basis for an eventual change of fraud.

The U.S. government is known to prefer a victory by Mr. Duarte, because it expects that Congress could refuse to approve aid to the Salvadoran government in its battle against a leftist insurgency if Mr. d'Aubuisson were president. Mr. d'Aubuisson's reported involvement with rightist death squads has alienated congressmen.

Gregory Laguna, the U.S. Embassy spokesman, dismissed as "absolutely untrue" the party's assertions that the embassy was trying to manipulate the results of the election and that John Kelley, a U.S. Agency for International Development official, had issued death threats against ARENA members.

Mr. Kelley, who has played a major role in helping to organize the Salvadoran elections, was under tight security protection in San Salvador after having received a telephoned threat from a caller claiming to represent one of the country's death squads.

(WP, NYT, UPI)



Thomas R. Pickering

"There is no alternative," the red-bellied said. "The nation will not improve, neither with one or the other."

The Christian Democrats placed advertisements in newspapers Wednesday stating that a vote for ARENA is "a vote for death," an allusion to charges that Mr. d'Aubuisson played a major role in the death squads responsible for thousands of political assassinations in El Salvador since 1979.

**Aid Decision Delayed**

Democratic leaders in the U.S. House of Representatives agreed Wednesday to delay consideration of emergency military aid to El Salvador until after the election Sunday, while a House committee assured a floor vote on the aid measure that enhanced the prospects for its approval. The New York Times reported from Washington.

The decision to delay action was underscored by a 245-159 House vote rejecting a proposal to go to conference with the Senate on a previously approved foreign aid bill to which the Senate had added funds for El Salvador and for U.S.-supported rebels in Nicaragua.

"This puts everything on hold," said Representative Clarence Long, a Maryland Democrat who is chairman of the Foreign Operations Subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. "We want to send a notice to the military: They better honor that election. For us to vote the money now is to say, 'Don't worry about the election.'"

## Democrats, in Debate, Find Common Ground

By Dan Balz and Paul Taylor

**WASHINGTON** — The three Democratic presidential candidates found common ground on a host of issues Wednesday night in a nationally televised debate, as the nomination race approached what may be its definitive week.

The debate offered few sharp clashes and only occasional disagreement.

The one heated exchange came as Senator Gary Hart and Walter F. Mondale challenged the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson to repudiate the Rev. Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam for what has been widely viewed as a threat on the life of a Washington Post reporter.

"I've dissociated myself from the message, but not from the messenger," Mr. Jackson said.

Mr. Mondale, leaning toward Mr. Jackson, said, "I'm a preacher's kid and I believe in redemption, but boy, that was going awfully far."

Senator Hart suggested that Mr. Farrakhan may have violated the law, and said, "I don't know why the authorities have not moved on that."

But aside from those tense moments, the debate did little to separate the candidates as they moved into a crucial week in which 637 delegates are at stake.

Senator Hart, who desperately needs a primary election victory to stay in the race after Mr. Mondale's strong victory in Tennessee on Tuesday, ducked confrontation.

He even backed away from a harsh attack he made on Mr. Mondale two days earlier, when he accused the former vice president of being part of an administration that brought "days of shame" to America over the Iranian hostage crisis.

In Wednesday night's debate, Senator Hart said the context of his remarks had nothing to do with "dereliction of duty" but with the importance of military preparedness.

Mr. Hart said he supported the hostage rescue mission, during which eight American soldiers died in a helicopter accident in the desert. But he said that "faster helicopters" might have lessened the loss of life. He did not directly tie Mr. Mondale to the handling of the crisis or the failed rescue mission.

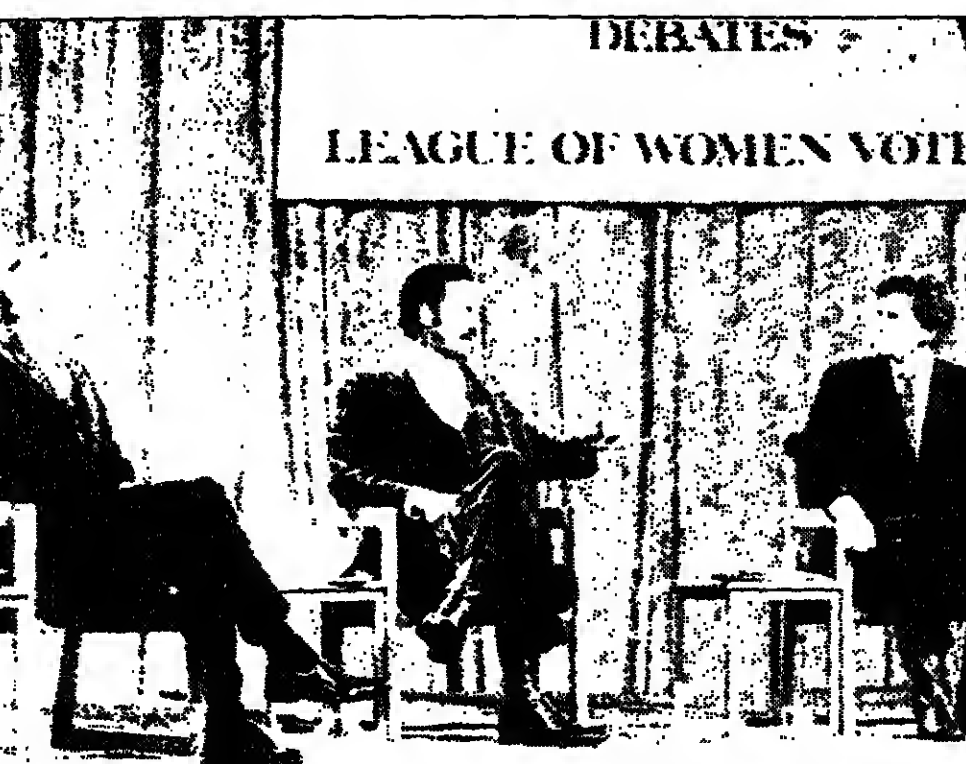
Mr. Mondale said, soberly: "We had to put the lives of Americans first." He added: "Hindsight is great, but all those hostages are home now, living with their families, and I think we did the best we could under the circumstances."

Mr. Jackson criticized the Carter administration as having failed to heed intelligence reports about the deteriorating conditions in Iran before the hostages were taken, but said that once the crisis began, President Carter did the best he could.

The candidates discussed the problem of illegal immigration, agreeing on opposition to the Simpson-Mazzoli bill, which would levy fines against employers who hire undocumented workers and require Americans to carry a national identification card.

"There's something we haven't tried and that's effective law enforcement at the border," Mr. Mondale said. Mr. Jackson emphasized economic aid for Mexico and Central American countries to reduce poverty and the flow of illegal immigration.

All three candidates supported (Continued on Page 3, Col. 2)



Jesse L. Jackson makes a point during the debate with Walter F. Mondale and Gary Hart.

## Siege of Punjab Temples Lifted; 16 Sikhs Arrested

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**AMRITSAR, India** — Indian security forces ended an eight-day siege of three Sikh temples in Punjab state Thursday and then arrested 16 Sikh militants from among the 350 trapped worshippers who left the shrines, authorities said.

In New Delhi, police said, about 6,000 opposition activists of the National Democratic Alliance, led by Charan Singh, a former prime minister, and Atal B. Vajpayee, a former foreign minister, were arrested after staging a demonstration. The protest violated a recently imposed ban on public assembly.

The demonstrators, who were later released, were protesting the escalation of Sikh terrorism in Punjab. The National Democratic Alliance is the main challenger to the ruling Congress-I party in general elections due in the next eight months.

In another development in the Punjab, Lakha Singh, a state assemblyman and member of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's governing Congress-I Party, was wounded Wednesday in an attack at Varroval near Amritsar, police said. His bodyguard and two assailants were killed, but Mr. Singh was reported in satisfactory condition Thursday.

After the sieges in the town of Moga, 75 kilometers (45 miles) south of Amritsar, troops searched the three Sikh temples and recovered 13 guns and some ammunition, officials said. They described the arrest of the 16 as a "major breakthrough."

A state government spokesman said the 16 arrested Sikhs were involved in several cases of slaying, sabotage and rioting in Punjab.

It was believed to be the first time in the past two years in Punjab that a Sikh shrine had been searched. Mrs. Gandhi until now has rejected opposition demands that extremists hiding in temples be flushed out.

The siege began after eight persons were killed in a gun battle April 26 between paramilitary troops and Sikh militants firing from inside the Moga shrines.

The five high priests of the Sikh sect, meanwhile, canceled a scheduled Sikh march to Moga on Friday. The holy men had threatened to forcibly end the siege.

Government sources said Sikh residents of Moga cooperated with security forces in freeing the 350 hostages, who included women and children.

The sources said most of the 16 extremists arrested were members of the outlawed All-India Sikh Students' Federation.

Moga has been a flashpoint for trouble since the brother of the militant Sikh preacher Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale was arrested as a member of the students' organization in mid-April and taken to the town.

Sikh extremist killings, Hindu-Sikh mob clashes and police shootings since mid-February have left 188 people dead in Punjab and neighboring areas in northern India. (AP, Reuters)

## Police Club Supporters of Polish Union

The Associated Press

**WARSAW** — Riot police dispersed about 2,000 Solidarity supporters after a Mass in Warsaw's Old Town on Thursday, two days after May Day demonstrations by backers of the outlawed union in at least seven Polish cities.

The demonstration came the day before the Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, was to fly to Moscow for a "working visit" with Soviet leaders.

Riot police beat fleeing demonstrators with rubber truncheons following a Mass at St. John's Cathedral attended by 7,000 people to celebrate the anniversary of Poland's 1791 democratic constitution.

As they left the cathedral, nearly all the worshippers raised their hands in "V-for-victory" signs and sang a nationalistic song that calls for a free Poland. About 2,000 marchers chanted "Solidarnosc," "Lech Walesa" and "Zbigniew Bujak," the name of the union's top underground leader.

Riot police backed by water cannon blocked the demonstrators from approaching the city center. The marchers gathered in the Old Town's huge market square, unfurled Solidarity banners and chanted more slogans. After 30 minutes, the police, again supported by water cannon, advanced on the crowd and herded it out of the Old Town. The demonstrators dispersed.

In the Baltic port of Gdansk, Mr. Walesa, the founder of Solidarity, and about 5,000 other people attended a Mass on Thursday at St. Mary's Basilica, and 8,000 went to services at St. Brigid's near the Lenin Shipyard, where Solidarity was formed.

**U.K. Reporter Is Lectured**

The Polish government has summoned a British correspondent to hear criticism of his news reports and filmed the session despite the journalist's objections, United Press International reported from Warsaw.

Lengthy excerpts of the one-hour discussion Wednesday with Donald Forbes, the Reuters bureau chief in Warsaw, were broadcast nationally after the evening television news program. A commentary afterward accused the Western press of manipulating information about Poland and of lying.

Mr. Forbes was called in by a deputy to the government spokesman, Jerry Urban, to discuss a story about May Day observances. The authorities objected to a contention in a story Tuesday that the government's May Day parade in Warsaw actually was much shorter than Polish TV coverage indicated.

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## U.S.-Belgian Agreement Is Near on Air Defense Arms in West Germany

BRUSSELS — The United States and Belgium are nearing agreement to guarantee a continuous air defense system in West Germany, which has been threatened by economy measures. Belgian officials said Thursday.

Defense Minister Alfred Vreven announced last year that Belgium could not afford to buy U.S. Patriot high-altitude air defense missiles and might also bring home its Hawk low-altitude missiles to save money.

North Atlantic Treaty Organization sources said Belgium was now proposing that the United States pay for Belgian forces to man the Patriots and that the money received would help it eventually to pay for the missiles. However, they said the arrangement could set an unwelcome precedent for a U.S. administration that is trying to get its European allies to spend more on defense.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman said: "We are right in the midst of negotiations and would rather not comment."

West Germany and the Netherlands have already signed agreements with the United States to buy the conventional Patriot mis-

siles to replace the aging nuclear-tipped Nike Hercules air defense missiles, which NATO plans to phase out.

Earlier this year, Mr. Vreven decided to scrap two of Belgium's six Nike batteries in West Germany. He discussed the Patriot issue with the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, at a meeting in Turkey last month.

NATO sources said that in addition to military arguments, it was regarded as politically important that Belgium should not drop out of the allied air defense belt in Central Europe.

Belgian officials said that, since Brussels could not afford to buy the Patriot system outright, an accord would have to involve the U.S. government providing the missiles for the Belgians to operate. Belgium would undertake to man four Patriot batteries and to keep its Hawk missiles in West Germany.

The NATO sources said that, while the U.S. Defense Department was prepared to contemplate such an arrangement, it was not clear if it could win congressional approval. Congress was unhappy with the Dutch Patriot deal, which involved U.S. underlings to buy Dutch goods worth 120 percent of the purchase price of the missiles.

## Pope, in South Korea, Urges 'A Society of True Justice'

(Continued from Page 1)

President Ronald Reagan and then flew the route followed by a Korean Air Lines jet that was shot down by a Soviet plane on September 1. The pontiff led a prayer for the 269 persons killed that day.

Church sources here said this week that the pope will touch several times generally on issues of human rights and individual freedom but will avoid mentioning political issues that might embarrass the government of Mr. Chun.

The church has frequently been at odds with military dominated governments in South Korea, but generally has been less militant than Protestant groups which form the backbone of the dissident movements. Its relations with the government have been tranquil for the past year and many believe that both sides wanted to avoid confrontation during the papal visit.

The pope will find South Korea a country already shifting gradually toward Christianity. The dominant religion is Buddhist and about five million of its 40 million people sub-

scribe to Confucian ethics. There are now about 1.7 million Catholics, reflecting a rapid growth since 1953, and about 5.5 million Protestants. In addition, there are several million adherents to various sects.

Some estimates put the total Christian membership at 25 percent of the population and many think the rate of conversion will make South Korea a predominantly Christian country by the end of the century.

**Hu Goes to Pyongyang**

The leader of the Chinese Communist Party, Hu Yaobang, left for North Korea Thursday on a mission of "major significance," the Chinese news agency reported, according to United Press International.

It said Mr. Hu, who traveled to Pyongyang by train, would exchange views with North Korea's president, Kim Il Sung, on the "current international situation, the situation in Asia and on the Korean peninsula in particular."



SCOTTISH CONFRONTATION — Striking miners and police clashed Thursday in Motherwell, Scotland, as coal was being delivered to the Ravenscraig steel plant by truck under police escort. The steelworkers refused to strike in support of the miners.

## Large Ammunition Cache Is Found In a Safe at Libya's London Embassy

LONDON — Police said Thursday that they had discovered thousands of rounds of ammunition in a safe in the abandoned Libyan embassy, which was evacuated last week after an 11-day siege.

Police have been searching for weapons as well as evidence of the attacker they say fired a submachine gun out of an embassy window April 17, killing a policeman and wounding 11 Libyans who were protesting the regime of Colonel Muammar Qaddafi.

A Scotland Yard spokesman who refused to give his name said that late Wednesday, as Adel Sembawa, counselor of the Saudi Arabian Embassy, watched, police cracked a safe in one of the Georgian mansion's 70 rooms and discovered 3,600 rounds of .32-caliber ammunition.

Earlier in their search, they found seven pistols, eight flak jackets and clips and accessories for submachine guns, Scotland Yard said. It also reported finding a 9mm shell casing and gunpowder traces near a window where witnesses said they saw a gunman open fire.

The British government, meanwhile, arrested and ordered deported Abd al-Razzaq, 25, a Libyan whom London newspapers called the new chief of Colonel Qaddafi's revolutionary student movement here. Opponents of the Qadhafi regime say the movement is a hit squad.

Home Secretary Leon Brittan said earlier that authorities were planning to deport Mr. Razzaq and five other Libyans, including Sami Saleh Lataies, a student who was detained by police Thursday in Sussex and who also will be expelled from Britain, the Home Office said.

Newspapers said Mr. Razzaq had taken over the revolutionary student movement after Britain broke relations with Libya last week and ordered those in the besieged embassy in St. James's Square to leave the country.

Scotland Yard officers searched the embassy building Thursday, but a police spokesman said the

search "is more or less over. We're in the building today, but just to button up. Then we'll hand over the keys to the Saudi Arabian representative."

Armed police surrounded a court in south London where another two Libyans appeared on charges of conspiring to cause explosions against Libyan and Arab targets in London and Manchester in March.

Alli Mubash, 22, was charged with the placing of five bombs in London, two of which exploded and injured 23 people. Ali el-Giahour, 44, a businessman, was separately charged with conspiring to cause explosions in various locations. The men were remanded in custody until May 10. (AP, UPI)

## Bombings at Monument Near Paris Injure 13

PARIS — Three bombs exploded in a crowded cafe and a busy square Thursday, injuring 13 persons in a Paris suburb where a monument was recently erected to Armenians killed by Turks during World War I.

The first blast, in a cafe on the

central square of Alfortville, was followed two minutes later by a second blast at the Armenian monument about 100 yards (91 meters) away, police said.

Police said two badly burned bystanders were flown to a hospital by helicopter.

The third blast, 10 yards away from the monument, occurred about 90 minutes later as police officers crowded the square and doctors treated nine injured persons who had not been taken to the hospital.

That blast, outside a children's gymnasium, slightly injured two more persons and sent onlookers fleeing.

Armenians, head of the National Armenian Movement, said the cafe hit by the first blast was a gathering place for Alfortville's substantial Armenian community.

Jo Ankara, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Thursday that the unveiling of the Armenian statue had strained Turkey's relations with France but that his government was acting coolly.

Relations between Turkey and France have been impaired by what Ankara sees as French sympathy for anti-Turkish Armenian militancy.

They worsened last weekend when the memorial was officially inaugurated by France's minister for state security, Joseph Franceschi, who is also mayor of Alfortville.

The Alfortville monument commemorates the estimated 1.5 million Armenians said to have been killed by Turks in 1915.

Emerging from talks with the Turkish president, Kenan Evren, Mr. Ozal said: "The statue is another thing which strains relations. We are closely following Turkish public sensitivity on the matter. We have to pursue it logically and coolly, not excitedly."

Officials said the cabinet spent several hours discussing the issue Wednesday night.

François Mitterrand, the French president, earlier this year publicly recognized the "genocide" of Armenians and received an official protest from Turkey. (UPI, Reuters, AP)

## Syria Says 3 Captives Are Spies

Accuses Israel and U.S. Of Terrorist Infiltration

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — Damascus radio said Thursday that three Israelis captured by Syrian troops in northern Lebanon Tuesday were spies.

"The Israeli terrorist cell had infiltrated from Beirut to the Tripoli administrative border simply to spy and gather information for a military operation planned by the U.S. and Israel against Syria," the radio said.

Sources in the Syrian capital and in Beirut quoted by The Associated Press said Thursday that the captured Israelis had exchanged gunfire with Syrian troops before running to a Lebanese Army checkpoint, where they were taken into custody.

The exchange of gunfire was heavy as the Israelis resisted arrest, but there were no casualties, a Syrian official said in Damascus, where the Israelis were being held.

The Middle East Reporter, an English-language daily digest of Middle Eastern affairs, quoted unidentified Western diplomatic sources in Beirut as saying that the Israelis fired with automatic weapons when Syrian troops shot at their car.

The Israelis were taken into custody Tuesday while driving near Syrian lines north of Beirut. Lebanese newspapers described the capture as the gravest incident between Israel and Syria since the 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

Israel said the three men are officials at its liaison office in the Maronite Christian area north of Beirut who had been out sightseeing.

The radio said: "Israel, which is trying to blackmail the Lebanese national unity government by holding it responsible for the protection of Zionist terrorists, aims at imposing the legitimacy of the Israeli liaison bureau on the Lebanese government."

The radio repeated accusations that Israel was preparing military action against Syria. It said Israel "is looking to a military action as its only refuge after the Lebanese prime minister said the liberation of south Lebanon from Israeli occupation was a top priority."

Lebanon's new prime minister, Rashid Karami, a pro-Syrian Sunni Moslem, has said that ridding Lebanon of Israeli troops is a main task for his government.

Al-Ba'ath, the daily newspaper of Syria's ruling Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party, called the three Israelis "a Zionist terrorist cell," and Damascus radio said Israel regarded their capture as "a new pretext to create a climate of war in the entire region."

In an interview with Radio Monte Carlo on Wednesday, Syria's foreign minister, Farouk al-Sharaa, said the men would be treated as prisoners of war.

Diplomats say Syria has no immediate intention of acceding to Israeli demands for their release. (Reuters, AP)

**Fighting in Beirut**

Fighting in Beirut escalated Thursday as Nabih Berri, the Shiite Moslem leader, again rejected serving in the newly formed government unless cabinet portfolios for southern Lebanon and for the reconstruction of Beirut's southern suburbs are created. The Associated Press reported from Beirut.

Christian and Moslem militiamen battled along Beirut's Green Line that divides the capital into Moslem and Christian sectors, firing shells and rockets into residential neighborhoods during the afternoon rush hour. Police said 28 persons, including 14 schoolchildren, were wounded.

Mr. Berri, who refused to accept his appointment as minister of justice, water and electricity resources, returned to Beirut from Damascus Thursday. He said nothing about whether he would reconsider.

Mr. Berri went to Damascus Tuesday and held a series of meetings on the cabinet issue with First Vice President Abdel Halim Khudam, Mr. al-Sharaa and his Lebanese Druze opposition ally, Walid Jumblat.

Mr. Jumblat had been named minister of tourism, public works and transportation in the 10-man cabinet, which, if it is formed, would be composed of the country's most bitter Christian and Moslem antagonists.

## Third World Cites Lack of Progress In Talks With EC on Trade Agreement

SUVA, Fiji — Third World countries expressed pessimism Thursday over what they saw as limited progress in talks with the European Community on a new five-year trade and aid agreement.

Hugh Shearer, president of the African, Caribbean and Pacific Ministerial Council, said both sides had to question why negotiations begun seven months ago had not moved forward.

Mr. Shearer, Jamaica's deputy prime minister, reviewed the state of the talks before ministers and officials from the 64 African, Ca-

ribian and Pacific states and the 10-member community split into negotiating groups to try to agree on a pact to follow the second Lome Convention.

The first Lome Convention broke new ground when signed in 1975, replacing the one-way relationship between aid donor and recipient with a comprehensive trade and aid cooperation contract. The second Lome Convention, signed in 1979, extended some of the provisions of the first and introduced new areas of cooperation. Under its provisions, 99.5 percent of ACP exports can enter the EC without customs duties, and another provision guarantees minimum export earnings to the Third World countries for numerous products.

The community wants a clause on human rights written into a new convention but the African, Caribbean and Pacific council is expected to resist, while its resolution on apartheid is likely to be blocked by the community.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Soviet Attack Reported in Afghanistan

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (Reuters) — Soviet airborne commandos have attacked the key northern supply route to Afghanistan's Panjshir Valley and probably blocked the pass leading into the rebel stronghold, reports reaching Pakistan said Thursday.

One report from a close aide to the Panjshir guerrilla commander, Ahmad Shah Massoud, said the commandos had been flown into the Andarab Valley and were now fighting Moslem resistance forces there. Another report from the area said guerrillas could neither enter nor leave the Panjshir Valley because of the fighting at Andarab.

The attack on the Andarab Valley, which apparently began after a Soviet bombing campaign against the Panjshir two weeks ago, was reported a day after Western diplomats said Soviet forces appeared to have cut off a pass leading out of the Panjshir and toward Pakistan. Although details and late, the various reports indicated the Soviet forces were trying to cut off the Panjshir from guerrilla reinforcements.

### 10 West German Pickets Hurt by Car

FRANKFURT (Reuters) — Ten West German printers were injured when a car plowed through their picket line early Thursday in the first violence of a mounting strike battle for a shorter working week, union officials said.

The incident outside the offices of the Offenbach Post newspaper occurred as presses across the country were silenced by token strikes and metalworkers in one of West Germany's key industrial areas began voting on an all-out stoppage. Police said the man told them his foot slipped from the brake pedal.

Newspapers were slammed down or failed to appear in several cities Thursday after walkouts by 12,000 printers in support of a five-hour cut in the workweek to 35 hours with no loss of pay. Members of the metalworkers union, IG Metall, also began holding strike ballots over the same issue in the North Württemberg-North Baden district, which includes the major automobile producers.

### Spain Refuses Any Haste on EC Entry

MADRID (Reuters) — Spain would rather delay its Sept. 30 deadline for joining the European Community than make a hasty agreement on entry terms, the country's chief negotiator said Thursday.

The secretary of state for community relations, Manuel Marín, was speaking to a session of the mixed commission of the European and Spanish parliaments in Madrid. "If anyone attempts to fight against time and force Spain to comply with a deadline, he will meet with our government's refusal to accept any condition," he said.

However, the vice president of the European Commission, Lorenzo Natali, told the session that, despite the failure of the community's leaders to settle their internal problems at the Brussels conference in March, there was a political will to maintain the deadline.

### Colombia to Extradite Drug Dealers

BOGOTA (AP) — President Belisario Betancur has ordered 18 suspected drug traffickers extradited to the United States, thereby breaking a tradition of government protection.

Mr. Betancur announced his decision, reversing a policy that he instituted a year ago, at Wednesday's funeral of Rodrigo Lara Bonilla, the justice minister assassinated Monday. Mr. Lara Bonilla had received death threats after launching a campaign against Colombia's cocaine and marijuana traffickers.

The U.S. government had asked for extradition of 18 Colombians last year, but at the time Mr. Betancur vetoed Colombian Supreme Court decisions approving the extradition, saying that Colombians should not be tried in foreign countries. On Wednesday, Mr. Betancur also ordered all suspected traffickers not sought by the United States to be tried by military courts, with no bail allowed, to prevent threats to judges from affecting the outcome of the trials.

### Cypriot Writer Allowed Libel Appeal

ATHENS (NYT) — A three-judge court has ruled that a Cypriot-born journalist here would be allowed to appeal a two-year prison sentence imposed as a result of a libel suit brought by the publisher of Greece's largest daily newspaper.

The judges on Wednesday overturned a decision handed down Monday in which another court rejected an appeal by the journalist, Pau Anastasiades, on the ground that he and his attorney failed to appear for a hearing. The judges said proceedings before the Athens Court of Appeals would begin May 18.

Mr. Anastasiades, who writes under the name Paul Anastasi, was sued after he wrote in a book, "Take the Nation in Your Hands," that the newspaper Ethnos operated in cooperation with the "disinformation department" of the KGB, the Soviet intelligence agency, and that its publisher, George Bobolias, was "an agent of influence" for the Soviet Union. The newspaper has taken pro-Soviet stands on events in Poland, Afghanistan and the Middle East. Mr. Anastasiades was convicted by three-judge panel court of "libel and defamation under the press law."

### South Africa to Release 54 Guerrillas

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa (Reuters) — South Africa will soon release 54 black nationalist guerrillas from a detention camp in southern South-West Africa, the territory's administrator said Thursday.

Willie van Niekerk, the administrator of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia, said the guerrillas of the South-West Africa People Organization would be freed from a camp in Mariental as soon as the relatives could assure accommodation for them. SWAPO is the main black nationalist guerrilla group fighting South Africa's rule of 11 territory.

Mr. van Niekerk said the decision to free the guerrillas was made after the military reported that their release would not present a security threat. The South African Justice Ministry last week invoked an obscure section of security laws to prevent attorneys from bringing an action free 37 of the detainees.

### Italian Farmers Demonstrate in Rome

ROME (Reuters) — Italian farmers with tractors, drums and truck loads of farm produce brought Rome traffic to a halt Thursday as they staged a demonstration to demand a better deal from the government at the European Community.

The 100,000 farmers gave passers-by produce from their trucks as they marched through some of the most fashionable and expensive streets of Rome to the sound of folk music. The march's leaders are due to Mr. President Sandro Pertini and Prime Minister Bettino Craxi on Friday.

A statement by the farmers' confederation, Confcooperative, issued before the march began said the demonstration was calling for changes the community's Common Agricultural Policy. "They are not asking for privileges or assistance but an extraordinary plan for intervention at a national level and a real reform of Europe's agricultural policy, which strongly penalized our people," it said.

### Danish Parliament Asks Nuclear Ban

COPENHAGEN (AP) — The Folketing, a Social Democratic sponsored resolution, instructed the center-right government Thursday to work toward banning nuclear weapons from Denmark even in a time.

The vote, 73 to 7 with 67 abstentions, put the wartime clause in Danish policy for the first time. It ordered the government to seek nuclear-free status for Denmark, a NATO member, by proposing Nordic nuclear-free zone guaranteed by Washington and Moscow. The resolution drew support from two other pacifist parties in the parliament, the Folketing, or parliament. Abstaining were the opposition Left Socialists and the ruling coalition of Conservatives, Liberals, and Democrats and Christians.

### For the Record

The Caribbean Revolutionary Alliance was outlawed by France Thursday following its claims to have been responsible for several bomb blasts on French Caribbean islands. (AP)

Pakistan has increased troop strength and evacuated scores of vill along its northern border with India, the Press Trust of India Thursday. India and Pakistan are due to start postponed talks on nonaggression pact in two weeks. (Reuters)

The father of the slain singer, Marvin Gaye, is suffering from a bitter humor, one of his lawyers disclosed Wednesday. This prompted Ju Michael Finch of Los Angeles Superior Court to delay for two weeks decision on whether Marvin Gaye Sr. is competent to stand trial for April 1 murder of his son. In the interim, Mr. Gaye, 70, may undergo brain surgery, the lawyer said. (LAT)

Kathy Bonin, the former Weather Underground leader, who admitted she was involved in the murder of three persons in the robbery of Brink's armored car in 1981, was sentenced Thursday to 20 years to life in prison in White Plains, New York. Miss Bonin, 40, will not be eligible for parole until 2001. (UPI)

A tornado ripped through Montgomery, Alabama, Thursday, tossing cars and trucks off a freeway as storms stretching from Texas to North Carolina unleashed more than three dozen twisters, killed at least six persons and injured dozens. (AP)

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## Senate Soundly Defeats Bipartisan Proposal for One-Year Budget Freeze

By Tom Redburn  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate soundly defeated a proposed one-year freeze on U.S. government spending, breaking a budget impasse and clearing the way for expected approval in the next few days of a less drastic Republican plan supported by President Ronald Reagan.

The vote Wednesday against the bipartisan budget freeze, which would have cut federal deficits by \$242 billion over three years, was 65-33.

By contrast, the plan agreed to by Mr. Reagan and the Senate Republican leadership is designed to reduce deficits by \$144 billion over the same period and leave nearly \$200 billion in deficits each year.

The vote for the freeze proposal had been expected to be closer, and intensive lobbying went on all day by supporters of the Republican leadership proposal and backers of the freeze, which included an assortment of business groups.

However, as it became clear that the freeze lacked enough support to win, several senators backed away from the politically risky plan.

The one-year, across-the-board freeze would have hurt military spending increases supported by the Republicans as well as social programs backed by the Democrats. Under the proposal, military spending would have been held to the same level as this year, with no pay increases for either the military or Pentagon civilian employees.

At the same time, it would have kept Social Security and other federal benefits at current levels, frozen Medicare payments to doctors

and hospitals and frozen all other federal spending, including civilian government salaries.

The plan also included only those tax increases the Senate had already approved, which total \$47 billion over the next four years.

The freeze was proposed by two Republicans, Senators Nancy L. Kassebaum of Kansas and Charles E. Grassley of Iowa, and by a Democrat, Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware.

With the defeat of the freeze proposal, the way is cleared for adoption of the plan agreed to between the White House and the Senate Republican leadership.

The Republican plan, which the Senate is expected to approve next week, includes over the next three years \$48 billion in new taxes, \$40 billion in military spending reductions from Mr. Reagan's original budget requests, \$37 billion in non-military cuts and \$18 billion in expected savings on interest payments for the national debt.

The Democratic-controlled House already has passed a budget package that would reduce deficits by about \$182 billion over the next three years, and the differences between the two plans would have to be worked out in conference committees.

Despite projected savings under the plan, budget deficits are expected to be enormous unless Congress makes major changes in spending and taxes after the November elections. The Reagan-backed plan would leave budget deficits totaling \$570 billion over the next three years, while the House plan would accumulate more than \$530 billion in deficits.

## Weinberger Offers Cuts in Arms Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

those House committee cuts were too deep.

"These budgetary revisions are intended solely to help accomplish a federal fiscal policy objective," Mr. Weinberger said. "They are not, and should not be interpreted, as a change in the administration's foreign policy or national security objectives."

"Nor do they... signal any change whatsoever in our military requirements nor a lessening in the military threat that we face," he said.

He said that the suggested cutbacks, delayed purchases and cancellations were decided upon under "criteria designed to minimize added risks to our future national security."

In summarizing their impact, Mr. Weinberger said: "Readiness goals are retained, yet it will now take a lot more time to reach them. There will be delays in our planned military force expansion rate, resulting in under-manning of support units."

"Backlogs of maintenance and repair activities will continue to plague us. There will be deferrals of repairs and maintenance representing loss of effectiveness to our forces, and ultimately this will all cost more."

The greatest impact, he said, will be on the planned modernization of the U.S. ground, sea and air forces.

He also cautioned that a \$1.5-billion reduction in military construction and family housing programs could have adverse effects, including damage to "our commitment to provide adequate living and working conditions for our military personnel and their families."

Details of the plan show the air force would take the biggest bite, with a \$5.4-billion cut in budget authority. The navy would lose \$4.9 billion, the army \$3.3 billion, and defense agencies \$400 million.

Procurement was slashed by \$8.5 billion to a total of \$99.1 billion while readiness items were reduced by \$2.5 billion to \$78.9 billion.

The following are weapons pur-



Caspar W. Weinberger

chase cuts proposed by Mr. Weinberger:

M-1 tanks reduced by 120 from an originally proposed 720; infantry fighting vehicles by 55 from 710; Patriot air defense missiles by 140 from 585; A-10 attack helicopters by 32 from 144.

TOW-2 anti-tank missiles by 12,000 from 18,000; AMRAAM air combat missiles by 154 from 174; Maverick air-to-ground missiles by 1,900 from 4,500; the improved Mark-48 torpedo by 93 from 144; and Divad air defense gun by 15 from 132.

In stretching out some programs, Mr. Weinberger proposed reducing purchases of advance items for fiscal 1986 production of F-16 and F-18 fighters. That will mean a cutback of 36 F-16s to a total of 180 and 18 F-18s to a total of 84 in fiscal 1986.

Production of two C-5B transport planes was deferred from fiscal 1985 to fiscal 1987.

Deferral of one Los Angeles-class nuclear-powered attack submarine to a later year will reduce the fiscal 1985 submarine program to three boats.

## 3 Democrats, in TV Debate, Stay on Common Ground

(Continued from Page 1)

some form of amnesty for illegal aliens.

The debate, sponsored by the League of Women Voters, was held near the Dallas-Fort Worth airport and was moderated by Sander Vanocur of ABC News.

Following his victory in Tennessee, Mr. Mondale sought in the debate to keep the pressure on Senator Hart in hopes of wrapping up the Democratic nomination by next Wednesday. He ended his performance Wednesday night with a strong pitch to the voters of Texas, which holds its precinct caucuses Saturday night.

Senator Hart again emphasized his theme that he can offer voters a new generation of leadership, saying that if the Democratic Party continued "the past agenda and the old arrangements" it will cease to be "the party of hope" to Americans.

Mr. Jackson offered himself as the conciliator and said he has the necessary experience to be president.

"I have the capacity to bind our wounds and take us to a higher plane," he said.

Mr. Mondale is favored to win the Texas caucuses and is running strong in Ohio, which is the biggest prize among four contests next Tuesday.

Other states with contests in the coming week are the Louisiana primary on Saturday, the Colorado caucuses on Monday and the

## Women in Congress Are Gaining Acceptance

They Sit on Key Committees, Have Own Caucus and Ambitious Program

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The women in Congress have come a long way in developing legislation and gaining acceptance since the days when Representative Patricia Schroeder felt "like a skunk at a garden party."

The 22 women House members have won key committee assignments, found powerful male allies, formed an influential caucus and adopted a legislative program reaching far beyond the Equal Rights Amendment.

But the women are still a distinct minority in the 435-member House.

That was obvious in a March 28 committee vote that was a priority of the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues — sex-based insurance rates.

The Energy and Commerce Committee, faced with intense lobbying from the insurance industry, voted 24-18 to gut a proposal that would have eliminated differences the sexes pay in insurance rates. Insurance companies

defend higher life insurance rates for women because women live longer than men.

The insurance vote is one example of the so-called gender gap that still exists — in legislative matters and in congressional amenities — in the male-dominated House.

Take the gymnasium, for example. Representative Olympia J. Snowe, a Maine Republican who is co-chairwoman with Mrs. Schroeder of the women's caucus, described the gym for women House members as "archaic, with an old wooden rowing machine, an old exercise bike and hair-dryers."

Women have been barred from the modern gym for men because it lacks facilities for women. That practice puts women at a disadvantage, she said, because "you make important contacts there."

Mrs. Schroeder, elected to the House in 1972 as a Democrat from Colorado, still remembers several years ago receiving the si-

lent treatment. "Like the skunk at a garden party," when she was the only woman practicing for the annual Democrat-Republican baseball game.

"I went to the game and they said they would make me a designated runner. Then they said, 'The game's too tight,' so I sat there," she said. No woman has yet played in the contest.

More important drawbacks of ten face women in the House. Because they lack seniority — the most senior women were sworn in 11 years ago — they hold no committee chairmanships. The top House leaders in both parties are men. With 22 committees in the House, the 22 women are spread too thin to dominate any of them.

Yet, there have been achievements.

The women's caucus has 14 women, including Senators Nancy L. Kassebaum, a Kansas Republican, and Paula Hawkins, a Florida Republican, and 117 men from the House. The women serve

as the executive committee, determining the caucus's positions. Women pay \$1,500 in annual dues, while the men pay \$650.

The caucus has a well-researched economic equity program that calls for enforcement of child support orders, an end to discrimination in pensions and tax help for single heads of households, and giving homemakers the right to make the same tax-deductible contributions to individual retirement accounts as anyone holding a job. None of the bills has won final congressional approval, but several have a chance to pass this year.

The women's caucus members tend to vote together for issues they adopt, such as the economic equity bill and the ERA. But the caucus rarely takes positions on partisan issues such as tax legislation or the budget, and has no stand on abortion. In these cases, women will vote along ideological or party lines.

Last year, the congresswomen convinced the Democratic



Nancy L. Kassebaum



Patricia Schroeder

leadership to include traditionally female service jobs in a public works employment measure.

Women have been able to land positions on powerful committees such as Ways and Means, Budget, Appropriations, Energy and Commerce, Foreign Affairs and House Administration.

The congresswomen are quite capable of getting their own way. In 1981, said Representative Mary Rose Oakar, an Ohio Democrat, the women were pushing to have Representative Geraldine A.

Ferraro, a New York Democrat, placed on Ways and Means, where women have served previously.

She lost out that year, Ms. Oakar said, but "when we decided [in the current session] that she should be on the Budget Committee, we said to the leadership, 'You double-crossed us last time.'"

Ms. Ferraro, now prominently mentioned as a Democratic vice-presidential candidate, won her assignment.

## Canada Poll Renews Hope Of Liberals

By Paul Majendie  
Reuters

OTTAWA — Election fever has hit Canada and it is all due to just one opinion poll that even dished out optimism in the Liberal government have difficulty believing.

For the latest sounding by the Gallup organization puts the Liberals ahead of the opposition Progressive Conservatives for the first time in two and a half years and makes a summer election an attractive proposition for the government.

But what makes the situation so complicated is that Canadian politics are now in their greatest state of flux in 16 years.

Next month, Pierre Elliott Trudeau is to step down from the stage he has dominated for so long, and his successor as Liberal leader, who automatically becomes prime minister, could well call a quick election.

The favorite for the leadership, to be decided at a convention in Ottawa June 16, is the former finance minister, John Turner. He quit Mr. Trudeau's cabinet in 1975 over policy differences and is now campaigning hard against six of Mr. Trudeau's ministers. Only the energy minister, Jean Chretien, has a hope of catching him.

The latest poll, taken March 29, exactly one month after Mr. Trudeau announced that he was stepping down, said the Liberals had 46 percent of voter support compared to 40 percent for the Conservatives.

In the last poll before that, the Conservatives had a 22 percent lead over the Liberals, who had been consistently battered by the electorate throughout Canada's worst recession since the 1930s.

It was the biggest monthly turnaround in 40 years of polling in Canada.

Brian Mulroney, the Montreal businessman who took over the Conservative leadership last June and has done much to heal divisive party wounds, when asked to comment on the poll, replied: "Do you believe it?"

Mr. Turner, who had been thought to favor an election in the fall if he won the leadership race, could well be put under great pressure by Liberal Party faithful to hold a summer ballot, possibly in late August if the polls continue to favor the Liberals.

However, he refused to comment on the poll. "I over react to polls,"



John Turner

good, bad or indifferent," he said. Others struck a note of caution. Employment Minister John Roberts, also a candidate for the Liberal leadership, said, "I wouldn't pay too much attention to one poll."

After almost nine years of self-imposed political exile as a Toronto corporate lawyer, Mr. Turner, 54, has not exactly captured the people's imagination with a new vision of Canada.

But it is not mass support he is chasing at present. Instead, he is looking for the support of the 3,000 Liberals who will pick the new party leader in June.

## Mexico to Move 46,000 Guatemalan Refugees

New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — Mexico will relocate 46,000 Guatemalan refugees from jungle camps along its southern border to refugee centers farther inside the country, according to a Mexican Interior Ministry official.

The government's decision follows an attack on a refugee camp Monday by unidentified gunmen who were said to have crossed into Mexico. Six persons were reportedly killed in the attack and six were hospitalized.

The official said Wednesday that sites for the new camps have not been chosen and that there was no timetable for the move. But he said the government's principal goal was to provide better security and health care for the refugees.

"We want to provide better food, medicine and services to the refugees," he said. "It has been very difficult and very expensive to get supplies to the camps in their present locations."

The decision seemed to resolve a long-standing conflict between the interior and foreign ministries about what to do with the Guatemalan refugees.

Foreign Ministry officials wanted to grant the refugees status as political exiles while the Interior Ministry preferred to treat them as illegal migrants, either sending them back to Guatemala or issuing them temporary visas.

The Interior Ministry also resist-

ed effort to move the refugees to camps farther inside Mexico, arguing that they would compete for jobs with Mexican workers, while the Foreign Ministry wanted to get them away from the border to eliminate potential diplomatic problems with Guatemala.

The Interior Ministry official hinted that the new refugee centers would be "to the north and east." A move in that direction would place the camps near the heart of Mexico's oil region.

He also denied that the government had bowed to pressure from Guatemala to remove the camps from near the border. The Guatemalan government asserts that the camps have been used as bases for rebel operations inside Guatemala.

Mexico and the United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Refugees have said there is no evidence to suggest that the camps were being used by the guerrillas.

The Guatemalan refugee camps are spread out along a 180-mile (290-kilometer) border zone that, in many areas, is accessible only by air or river transport. The refugees have suffered from disease and malnutrition because of the difficulty in getting supplies to the camps.

The refugees first fled into Mexico about two years ago when the Guatemalan Army launched a counterinsurgency drive in Guatemala's northern highlands, which

at the time were virtually controlled by leftist guerrillas.

According to the refugees, the army burned villages and massacred hundreds of people during the campaign. The Guatemalan government denied the assertions. Many Guatemalan refugees, however, refuse to return to their homes from fear that they will be killed.

Unidentified gunmen have repeatedly attacked the refugee camps, but the attack Monday at the El Chupadero refugee camp, about one mile from the border, was the first in months. Several dozen refugees and at least two Mexican citizens were killed in earlier attacks.

The Mexican government has investigated all the incidents but has never publicly accused either the Guatemalan Army or Guatemala's leftist guerrillas of carrying out the attacks. Privately, Mexican government officials say the Guatemalan Army is responsible for the assaults.

A UN refugee official said that the new attack had increased the pressure to start the relocation process.

"But this is going to be an enormous effort that will be very costly and very hard to control," the official said. "Nothing is going to be easy." The UN refugee office has always insisted that the refugees should be moved to camps a safe distance from the border.

The United Nations contributed \$6 million in 1982 and 1983 to pay for food, medicine and housing for the refugees. The 1984 budget is \$7 million, but the UN official said that it was likely his organization would also pay part of the relocation costs.

## U.S. Navy Helped Malagasy Victims

The Associated Press

ANTANANARIVO, Madagascar — A U.S. Navy ship was diverted from routine patrols to offer its help to Madagascar after a cyclone struck, killing 85 persons and causing \$250 million in damage.

The U.S. Embassy said that sailors of the 9,140-ton Hector worked "24 hours a day in mud and rain" at the battered port of Diego-Suarez, at Madagascar's northern tip. The sailors reconnected power to a hospital as surgeons operated, repaired a leprosy treatment center and helped islanders resume a normal life.

The warship, the first U.S. naval vessel to visit Diego-Suarez since the government banned the superpowers from using it a decade ago, was diverted to the port after an appeal for emergency aid from Madagascar, an embassy spokesman said in the capital of Antananarivo. The cyclone, designated Kamisy, hit Madagascar April 9.

## U.S. Confirms Air Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

military actions inside Nicaragua, the officials said.

When the mining of Nicaraguan harbors began in January, Nicaraguan rebels took responsibility. They also claimed responsibility last October for an attack from speedboats that destroyed Nicaragua's main oil storage installations at Corinto, a Pacific port.

The CIA later informed Congress that these attacks had been carried out by Latin American commandos under the direct supervision of the agency, rather than by Nicaraguan rebels.

The disclosure of direct U.S. involvement in the mining and attack on Corinto led to a furor in Congress last month. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence, raising questions about CIA compliance with federal laws that require advance notification of Congress about intelligence operations, complained that the agency had not provided details of its role in the mining until it informed the panel's staff members on April 3.

It was not clear Wednesday whether the CIA informed Congress about its role in the air attacks.

## Fishing Boat Is Sunk

A Nicaraguan fishing boat hit a mine and sank in the port of Corinto, injuring four sailors, United Press International reported Thursday from Managua, quoting Defense Ministry officials.

Nine ships have been damaged by the mines planted earlier this year at Corinto and Puerto Sandino on the Pacific coast and the port of El Bluff on the Caribbean. Both the United States and rebels say the mining has ended.

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## Haig Plugs Book With One-Liners About Reagan

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Alexander M. Haig Jr. has not lost his taste for one-liners. Now, nearly two years after his forced resignation as secretary of state, some of them are aimed at President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Haig unleashed a few Wednesday in a speech at the National Press Club promoting his new book "Caveat," which he said he deliberately kept short with Mr. Reagan in mind.

"I hope he reads my book, that's why I wrote a short one," Mr. Haig said he has had a recurrent nightmare of Mr. Reagan arriving at the airport in Moscow for a meeting with President Konstantin U. Chernenko: "Chernenko approaches him, thrusts out his hand and says, 'Chernenko.'"

"The president replies, 'Gosumdit.'"

"I was in trouble in the Reagan administration," Mr. Haig said, "the day the president put George Bush in charge of managing crises and me in charge of creating them."

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## Regis Debray Plans a Trip Into His Past

By John Vinocur

New York Times Service

PARIS — Hide out with Che Guevara in Bolivia and people will persist in asking you questions about Latin America. Pose for photographs back then, hand on cartridge belt, and embassy functionaries will flinch when your name comes up on cocktail party invitation lists 20 years later.

The past continually reaches up and nips at Regis Debray. At 44 years of age, he has a hard time getting the notion through that he has been thinking about other things since he went to Latin America as a 1960s retreat of the intellectual elite of the '60s and wound up in jail for trying to join what he called the revolution in the revolution.

These days, with Marxism behind him, but his pistolero's mustache still intact, Mr. Debray works at Elysee Palace as a special counselor to President François Mitterrand. He is going to Central America this month at the president's request, but he insists he is an old expert, one who, as the French phrase describes it, reached his level of incompetence 10 years ago.

Mr. Debray is scrupulous in following the ground rules that presidential aides do not have conversations with reporters for direct

quotation, but neither he nor the rules have any problem with dissemination of the message, minus quotes and attribution.

His Latin American legend, he thinks, is either too red or too black, too full of preconceptions for it not to be an obstacle to whatever he might undertake there.

The trip appears a bit of a last burrah in the region for Mr. Debray. Not only are his ideas elsewhere, since his theoretical work now involves defending French national interests and so-called so-

### Argentine Officer Held in Perjury

The Associated Press

BUENOS AIRES — Vice Admiral Juan Carlos Lombardo, who was the theater commander in the war with Britain in 1982, has been arrested in connection with the 1976 arrest and death of a woman in Mar del Plata, the woman's lawyer reported Wednesday.

The lawyer, Armando Ferrutia, said at news conference in Mar del Plata that Admiral Lombardo was arrested Tuesday night after testifying before a judge and had been charged with perjury and ordered held at the Mar del Plata Naval base, 240 miles (about 386 kilometers) south of here.

The admiral was said to have committed perjury in testimony in the case of Rosa Ana Frigerio, who was arrested by naval security forces at her parents' home in Mar del Plata. The lawyer said authorities at the base had told Miss Frigerio's parents that she was being held on suspicion of subversion. Her body was found in 1982 in an unmarked section of the local cemetery. Admiral Lombardo was commander of the base in 1976.

cialist Realpolitik, but his field of concentration is new.

It will be Asia and the Pacific, thinking how France can play a role in an area where Europe sees new skills, new competition, new energies, and a growing American preoccupation, increasingly at Europe's expense.

The mark of how much Mr. Debray wants to project the changes in his thinking — some would argue that the alterations are ones of degree — is in his new book called "La Puissance et les Rêves" ("Power and Dreams"), written with the president's approval. Mr. Debray's publishers have given things away a bit by printing "the defense of France" in big capital letters across the cover, because the book deals essentially with how he says the democratic left in the country must emerge from its internationalist dreams into a policy of defining and fighting for the nation.

The greater message of the moment seems to be forget dreams and put your money on power. In his book, Mr. Debray goes after international arbitration, collective security and disarmament as procedures in which socialism has placed its faith. They did not really work. Mr. Debray cannot condemn idealism, but he does write, "What you can call Realpolitik is simply the converse of this ineffective idealism."

What defines Realpolitik for him is a sense of national interests, an ability to look at the long term, an understanding that strategy never should uncouple from historical realities, and the rule that military action does not solve political problems. National interests, in the French context, mean being as little dependent as possible — technically, politically and, Mr. Debray seems to suggest, militarily as well.

The book is dense, at times a thicket. Although the late Raymond Aron could hardly be called

one of Mr. Debray's influences, the two men have some things in common: Like the situation Mr. Aron experienced for years, Mr. Debray is not very fashionable among French intellectuals; and like the conservative political scientist, Mr. Debray often talks more felicitously than he writes.

The argument that Mr. Debray develops most interestingly in conversation is that the individual will come under severe pressure as a result of what the French call the Third Industrial Revolution, the movement in the industrial West away from steel mills and toward electronics and communications.

Mr. Debray thinks the new modernity will be in tools and objects, but not in people's heads; as a result, he believes there will be a new grasping for a sense of community. He wants to make it one where a certain kind of Frenchness as an international cultural link (the operative words are franchise and francie) will be reaffirmed.

That sounds like nationalism, he is told; oh, no, the explanation runs, nationalism is absolutist and aggressive, and it does not admit the national interests of others. The assertiveness Mr. Debray wants is described as defensive in character, and offers support to other nationalists struggling for their sovereignty. It is here, when it comes to the Third World, that Mr. Debray begins to sound familiar because he asks how dare the West try to impose its views of democracy on exploited and hungry peoples.

And there is more that has an old ring: American culture is offensive in character and threatens many collective identities. Although he works for Mr. Mitterrand, not one to soft-pedal the role of the Russians, they do not get a particularly rough ride in his counselor's view of the world.

When he really gets going, Mr. Debray writes that American po-



Regis Debray

licy is the perfect example of what "Realpolitik of the left" should not be. It is "modern in its means and retrograde in spirit," with a vision that is "short, flat, and simple." Too much power, he believes, makes stupidity into a reflex.

When Mr. Debray emerges from the theoretical, he will be looking for the pragmatic in Central America to report back to Mr. Mitterrand.

Concerning Nicaragua, the old revolutionary has nothing against the argument that the United States, matching power against dreams, has a right to ask the Sandinistas for real nonalignment, the absence of offensive weapons, and the nonexport of its domestic policies.

At the same time, Mr. Debray will be considering whether Nicaragua is like the Spanish Republic, which the Western democracies, the French Popular Front included, failed to assist.

Is Nicaragua worth supporting for France, the question goes, and how much so in relation to Mr. Debray's new pillars of policy: national interest, and the cold measure of Realpolitik.

## Chinese Nuclear Pact to Help Curb Spread of Arms, U.S. Officials Say

By Bernard Gwertzman

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials say that in agreeing to a nuclear cooperation accord with the United States, China has moved significantly toward joining other nuclear powers in curbing the spread of atomic weapons.

In private briefings for some reporters on the significance of the agreement concluded last week while President Ronald Reagan was in China, officials emphasized Wednesday that the new policy now being espoused by China toward the question of nonproliferation of nuclear weapons was particularly important.

Most significantly, the U.S. officials said, the Chinese have pledged to the United States, publicly and privately, that they will not assist other governments in making nuclear explosives.

While Mr. Reagan was in China, American officials who discussed the accord with reporters emphasized the commercial benefits that might accrue to the United States from the sale of multibillion-dollar network of atomic power stations. On Wednesday, however, an official said that "when we brief Congress on the agreement, we will be stressing the nonproliferation benefits as well."

"The Chinese have now moved to accept international norms in the nonproliferation field, and this is a major step forward," the official said.

Because of China's close ties with Pakistan, and the Pakistani government's reported efforts to manufacture a nuclear explosive device to match India's capability in this field, there has long been concern here that the Chinese were

helping the Pakistanis in that endeavor.

China, however, has not agreed to sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, which was negotiated in the 1960s by Britain, the Soviet Union and the United States. The treaty obliges states with nuclear weapons not to allow their spread and countries without them not to seek to make them. The Chinese have consistently derided the agreement as an example of superpower domination.

But the officials said that the steps agreed to by the Chinese have now in effect taken the place of the treaty.

China joined the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna last year, and has told the United States and other foreign governments that it will insist on international safeguards on the nuclear materials and equipment that it might export to others.

That means that a country that imports enriched uranium fuel

from China will have to submit reports to the International Atomic Energy Agency and submit to inspection to ensure that the material is not being diverted to nonpeaceful uses.

The nuclear cooperation agreement does not deal specifically with those issues, but it does contain provisions, agreed to by the Chinese at the last moment, to accept the requirements of American law that the United States give its consent on any use China might make of material reprocessed by equipment supplied by the United States.

There is no requirement under the nuclear cooperation agreement that China allow its facilities to be inspected to ensure that its nonmilitary facilities were not being secretly used for military purposes.

The text of the cooperation agreement has not been made public. It will become law if there is no objection by Congress. At that point, it will be made public.

## Food Aid Is Reported Collapsing in Ethiopia

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GENEVA — More than a million people in stricken areas of Ethiopia may not get emergency food aid this year despite the efforts of international relief agencies, the International Committee of the Red Cross said Thursday.

The organization, based here, said in its monthly bulletin that insecurity in many areas and the logistical problems of moving large amounts of food around a mountainous and underdeveloped country

have left large sections of the population without hope of aid and on the brink of starvation.

According to the Red Cross, the worst-affected areas are in Eritrea, Tigray and North Wollo, where relief workers report that children are dying in large numbers.

In Addis Ababa, Dawit Wolde Gorgise, the head of the Ethiopia's relief and rehabilitation commission, said that unless extensive international assistance was forthcoming, "the majority of the 5.2 million people affected by the worst drought in years could die." Ethiopia's food reserves could last for about two months, he added.

He said the drought had spread to previously unaffected areas because of the lack of rain last year and the absence of spring rainfall this year.

More than a million people living in war-stricken areas and regions that have been without rain for at least two years are out of reach of the relief operations, the Red Cross said.

"These starving people are either hidden in isolated valleys or plateaus; are afraid to leave their villages; are too weak from hunger to travel, or are simply ignorant that food is being distributed along main roads in the worst-affected areas," the report said.

In North Wollo many victims have to journey up to 150 kilometers (93 miles) from mountain villages to the main Asmara-Addis Ababa road to collect the one bag of food to which each beneficiary is entitled, the Red Cross said.

Estimates of the number of people in the entire country suffering severe shortages of food and water vary from three to five million.

The Red Cross report quoted senior spokesman in Addis Ababa for the UN's World Food program as saying, "To get food to just one million people in need of emergency assistance, you come up with enormous requirements that virtually exhaust the total transport capacity of the country." (AP, Reuters)

## U.S. Panel Seeks Forum on Baha'is Persecuted in Iran

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The acting chairman of a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee has proposed an international conference to focus attention on Iran's persecution of its Baha'is religious minority.

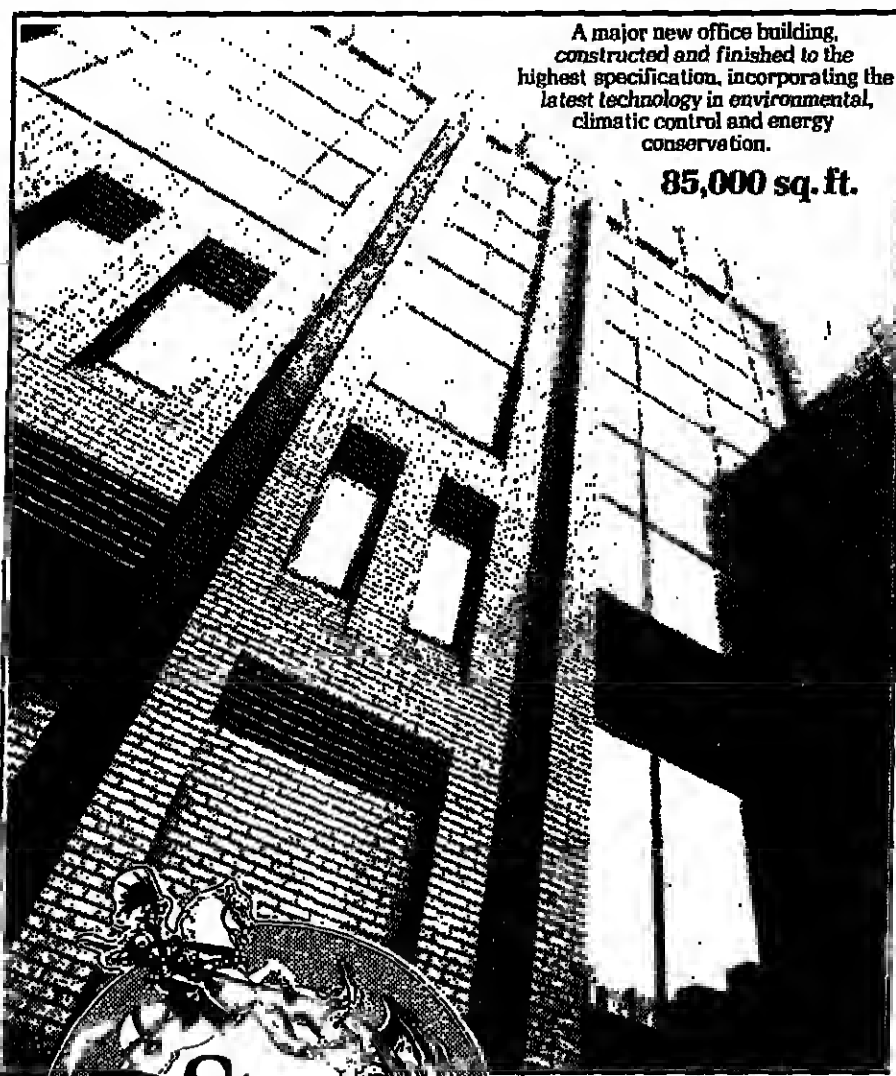
Representative Tom Lantos, California Democrat who heads the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Human Rights, said his proposal Wednesday after a Iranian emigre, Said Esfahani, told of the hangings last June of his parents and sister by the Iranian government when they refused to recant their beliefs. Congressmen and members of the audience wept as they heard the account.

Mr. Esfahani said his parents and sister were among 80 Baha'is in Shiraz who were hanged by the government. Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini outlawed the religion, which has about 300,000 adherents in Iran. He said they were offered liberty but they refused. Iran considers Baha'is heretics and charges many of them are agents of foreign governments.

Earlier, James F. Nelson, a judge of the Los Angeles Municipal Court, who is chairman of the National Spiritual Assembly that governs Baha'is in the United States, reported that more than 170 Baha'is had been executed in Iran the last four years and that more than 700 are in prison.

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## Primate Defies Prague Regime

Cardinal Shedding Reluctance to Lead Religious Revival

By Bradley Graham

Washington Post Service

PRAGUE — Czechoslovakia's Roman Catholic primate, Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek, has shed his reluctance to challenge the Communist government here and has stepped forward to lead a religious revival and demand greater church rights from one of Eastern Europe's most repressive governments.

The transformation of the primate from a restrained clergyman to outspoken defender of religious freedom and the church he represents has stunned the Prague leadership and Western observers while winning increased popularity for the elderly cardinal among many Czechoslovaks.

In Eastern Europe, Czechoslovakia's Roman Catholics rank second in number to Polish Catholics and the central role that the Polish church has played in sheltering and providing moral inspiration to the political opposition in Poland has been closely observed in this neighboring country. But the Czechoslovak church lacks the privileged position the Polish one enjoys, nor has it the close historical association that Catholicism in Poland maintains with nationalist aspirations.

The Prague archbishop, who will turn 85 at the end of June, has been granting interviews after interview spelling out the church's positions to foreign journalists.

He has also been taking party propagandists to task. When the Communist weekly Tribuna published a stinging assault on Pope John Paul II March 28, labeling

him "one of the century's most reactionary popes," Cardinal Tomasek wrote an angry letter to the paper, extolling the pope as a great humanist and accusing Tribuna's editorial board of "unobjective demagoguery."

The primate further unnerved authorities by formally inviting John Paul to visit Czechoslovakia next year, placing the government in the potentially embarrassing position of having to veto the trip if the pope accepts the cardinal's offer.

Cardinal Tomasek's bold actions coincide with the recent resumption of high-level talks, after a three-year break, between the Prague government and the Vatican on a range of nettlesome issues. The negotiations have produced nothing yet and the cardinal's moves appear to be tactical measures to unsettle the government.

Some suspect the Vatican may have put Cardinal Tomasek up to the offensive, but the primate insists it is purely his initiative. "It's my own decision to speak out," he said in an interview. "It's necessary that points of view which are rather confused now be made clear. The negotiations are at a stage of expectation."

Regarded as a kind and able man who operates under trying conditions, the cardinal has been criticized in the past by church activists for leaning toward the government. Czechoslovaks and diplomats here surmise that two developments may have helped fortify his resolve recently: the example of Polish-born John Paul, who is an eloquent champion of religious freedom in

Communist lands, and a strengthened religiosity evident here, particularly among youth.

"He feels the new wind of activism sweeping through the church," remarked a leading Catholic dissident.

It remains a challenging task for the Prague archbishop to ride the crest of this country's modest religious revival without leading believers into a counterwave of repression or, on the other hand, slowing their momentum.

Diplomats caution against exaggerating the scope of the revival. No mass conversions are occurring.

But church officials, opposition activists, even spokesmen for state-affiliated religious groups note an increase in religious activity, which has gathered force in recent months and is reflected in mounting church attendance, a rise in the number of theology students, the spread of underground religious publications and the expansion of a network of unofficial religious discussion groups and Masses held in private homes.

"The youth is increasingly interested in the church and church life," observed Cardinal Tomasek when queried about the revival. "And where the youth is, that is our hope for the future."

Behind this movement is the convergence of two major trends, according to several dissident Catholic philosophers. One is a feeling among people of a lack of progress on the secular level, a sense of chaos and decay and of alienation from the party and the state. The other is a renewed moral



Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek

commitment by the clergy to social activism.

The government of Czechoslovakia has one of the most militantly anti-church policies in Eastern Europe. It has revoked the licenses of as many as 500 priests deemed undesirable, harassed and imprisoned many others for unofficial religious activity and banned Masses or religious studies conducted anywhere outside of prescribed places.

Lastly, though, the government has seemed to relax a bit, jailing fewer religious activists and opening tentative discussions with the Vatican. At the center of the church-state talks is the Vatican's wish to install bishops in those 10 of Czechoslovakia's 13 dioceses that still lack them. The government is insisting on screening the nominees and does not approve of the Vatican's choices.

## U.K. Urged to Reply to Offer on Ulster

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — The British government came under pressure Thursday to respond to a new initiative from Dublin on ending the sectarian violence in Northern Ireland.

Ireland's four main nationalist parties, from the British-ruled north as well as from the Irish Republic, published a report Wednesday recognizing for the first time the "Britishness" of Northern Ireland's Protestant majority and their right to have a say in any reunification with the Roman Catholic south.

The official British reaction was cool. In London, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, James Prior, called the report by the New Ireland Forum "one-sided and unacceptable" to Unionists, who are opposed to reunification because of the Irish Republic's constitutional ties to Catholic and Irish traditions against Protestant and British ones.

However, British newspapers generally welcomed the report, the first reassessment of the nationalist position for decades, and urged Mr. Prior to seize on it as an opportunity to break the province's bloody political deadlock.

The Financial Times said Dublin had taken a major step forward by recognizing as never before the separate identity of the Protestants. The Guardian said the best hope appeared to lie in the report's suggestions for "second-best" solutions to the violence, a federal Ireland or joint government of the north by Britain and Ireland. It, too, called for a response: "When the Irish parties jointly express their opinion as cogently as they have now done, they merit an equally substantive, if possible collective, reply."

The Daily Express, an ardent supporter of the Conservative government, saw little that was useful in the report, but said it could at least force the British government to give new thought to the Northern Ireland problem.

The Daily Telegraph criticized the Dublin initiative but saw a glimmer of hope in the suggestion of joint government of the province. This implied a retreat from the old nationalist demand for simple reunification, the Telegraph

said, and something might be achieved if this shift were exploited to expand cooperation between Dublin and London.

Sinn Fein, the political wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, meanwhile, rejected the report for being "toothless and wishy-washy" in not calling on Britain to withdraw from Northern Ireland.

The parties — Fine Gael, the

Irish Republic's governing party; Fianna Fail, the main opposition party; the Labor Party and Northern Ireland's Social Democratic and Labor Party — basically offered three proposals for a reunited Ireland: a single state ruled from Dublin but with northern Protestants involved in writing a new constitution, a two-state federal Ireland and a "joint authority" of Dublin and London in Northern Ireland.

They also called on Britain to shed its past "immobility and short-term focus" to act immediately to prevent a "catastrophic" civil war in Northern Ireland.

John Hume, the leader of the conservative Catholic minority in Northern Ireland and the man behind the New Ireland Forum, called its report "courageous, imaginative and generous" for recognizing Protestant rights.

(Reuters, AP)

## FOLLOW THE AMERICAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN DAY AFTER DAY IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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## Bonn Upset by Curbs on Access to E. Berlin Office

Reuters

BERLIN — A scheduled visit by the East German Communist leader, Erich Honecker, to West Germany this autumn could be put into question if Bonn reacts unfavorably to tighter controls the East Germans have placed on visitors to the West German mission in East Berlin, according to diplomats at the mission.

They said the police had in recent weeks stepped up their presence around the mission, asking pedestrians approaching it to use the opposite side of the road. The number of East German visitors, they said, had slumped.

There have been widespread reports of dozens of East Germans being arrested for contacting the mission, which advises prospective emigrants. The diplomats believe the arrests and the controls at the mission are an effort to stem a

recent increase in the number of applications for exit visas.

The East German news agency reported Thursday that Bonn's charges of restrictions on access to the mission had been rejected. It said Karl Seidel, head of the East German Foreign Ministry's department for relations with West Germany, met Hanspeter Hellbeck, charge d'affaires at the mission, to protest what was termed an official campaign of accusations.

Mr. Honecker has never been to West Germany, which is his country's leading trading partner in the West, and a proposed visit last year was put off after relations became strained in the spring. Since then, relations appeared to have improved markedly.

The diplomats said Bonn regarded it as an important principle that free access to the building be maintained. Chancellor Helmut Kohl,

under pressure from the conservative press and politicians, might find it impossible to receive Mr. Honecker if the controls continued, they added.

The police presence around the building had been increased in January after 18 prospective emigrants took refuge there.

The clampdown follows an increase in the number of exit visas granted to East Germans, more than 20,000 since the start of the year. But West German newspapers Thursday reported a drop from 350 to 100 in the daily arrivals of emigrants at the main West German reception center in Giessen.

## Pharmacist Told FDA of Danger of Vitamin to Infants

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A pharmacist at a hospital near Washington has been credited with alerting the Food and Drug Administration to a drug that officials have since linked to the deaths of 36 babies.

The pharmacist, Fred Figa, who heads the pharmacological investigative unit at Fairfax Hospital in Falls Church, Virginia, questioned

the use of the drug, a vitamin E solution given by injection that was being marketed without approval of the agency. His warning, made in November, apparently shielded infants at his hospital from harm.

The drug, E-Ferol Aqueous Solution, remained on the market until the distributor, O'Neil, Jones & Feldman Pharmaceuticals of Saint Louis, voluntarily recalled it April

9. A congressional hearing has been scheduled on the matter.

The agency said the drug was not viewed as a new product, but as a variation on an existing one, and therefore did not receive close scrutiny. Vitamin E has been marketed since 1938. Scientists say its only valid use is for certain premature infants with a vitamin deficiency and as an aid to nutrition.

How to Drive Your New Car (See, \$1.80) is a very practical book, but what would be the point if he hadn't bothered to learn the details of how to play? Sexual intercourse, no kidding, is a very practical thing. It's the only way to get the man's seed, the only way to get the woman's seed, the only way to get the baby. In the space of 223 pages, he takes his reader through the intricacies of sex, and turns her into a woman who is in control of her own body and any kind of sexual pleasure. This is a family paper and therefore no place for Mr. Menestor's sexual escapades.



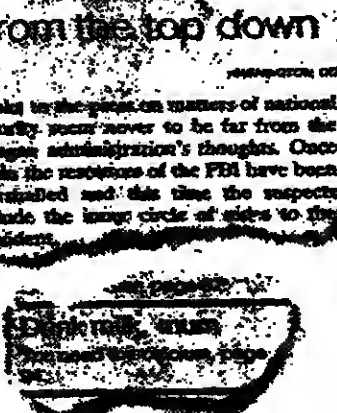
**Birdsong**  
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The study of birdsong is one of the most extraordinary in the history of science. The latest discovery is that of one species of bird that sings to its mate while it is nesting. This is a family paper and therefore no place for Mr. Menestor's sexual escapades.

**ET against the Bomb**  
Can the west will the means to become less dependent on nuclear weapons?  
Nuclear weapons are the most frightful instruments of



**From the top down**  
Looks like the government's new policy of security is not to be far from the Hungarian administration's thoughts. Once again the members of the FBI have been reminded and this time the suspects include the large circle of state to the president.

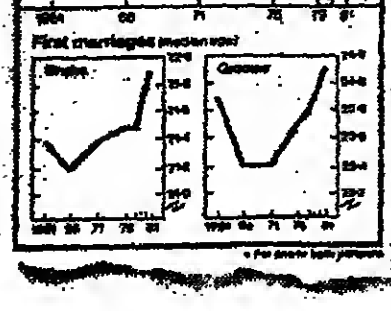
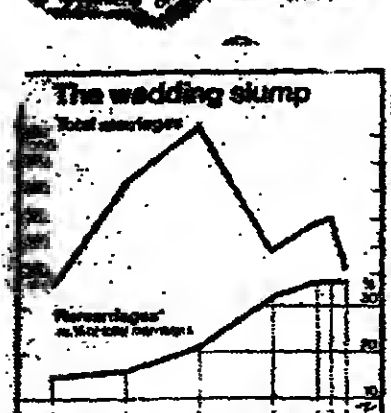


**The wedding slump**  
Total marriages in the U.S. have been declining since 1960. The number of marriages in 1983 was 1,100,000, down from 1,200,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1984 was 1,150,000, down from 1,250,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1985 was 1,200,000, down from 1,300,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1986 was 1,250,000, down from 1,350,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1987 was 1,300,000, down from 1,400,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1988 was 1,350,000, down from 1,450,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1989 was 1,400,000, down from 1,500,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1990 was 1,450,000, down from 1,550,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1991 was 1,500,000, down from 1,600,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1992 was 1,550,000, down from 1,650,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1993 was 1,600,000, down from 1,700,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1994 was 1,650,000, down from 1,750,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1995 was 1,700,000, down from 1,800,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1996 was 1,750,000, down from 1,850,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1997 was 1,800,000, down from 1,900,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1998 was 1,850,000, down from 1,950,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 1999 was 1,900,000, down from 2,000,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2000 was 1,950,000, down from 2,050,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2001 was 2,000,000, down from 2,100,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2002 was 2,050,000, down from 2,150,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2003 was 2,100,000, down from 2,200,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2004 was 2,150,000, down from 2,250,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2005 was 2,200,000, down from 2,300,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2006 was 2,250,000, down from 2,350,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2007 was 2,300,000, down from 2,400,000 in 1960. 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The number of marriages in 2073 was 5,600,000, down from 5,700,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2074 was 5,650,000, down from 5,750,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2075 was 5,700,000, down from 5,800,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2076 was 5,750,000, down from 5,850,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2077 was 5,800,000, down from 5,900,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2078 was 5,850,000, down from 5,950,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2079 was 5,900,000, down from 6,000,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2080 was 5,950,000, down from 6,050,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2081 was 6,000,000, down from 6,100,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2082 was 6,050,000, down from 6,150,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2083 was 6,100,000, down from 6,200,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2084 was 6,150,000, down from 6,250,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2085 was 6,200,000, down from 6,300,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2086 was 6,250,000, down from 6,350,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2087 was 6,300,000, down from 6,400,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2088 was 6,350,000, down from 6,450,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2089 was 6,400,000, down from 6,500,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2090 was 6,450,000, down from 6,550,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2091 was 6,500,000, down from 6,600,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2092 was 6,550,000, down from 6,650,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2093 was 6,600,000, down from 6,700,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2094 was 6,650,000, down from 6,750,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2095 was 6,700,000, down from 6,800,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2096 was 6,750,000, down from 6,850,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2097 was 6,800,000, down from 6,900,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2098 was 6,850,000, down from 6,950,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2099 was 6,900,000, down from 7,000,000 in 1960. The number of marriages in 2100 was 6,950,000, down from 7,050,000 in 1960.

After years of research, the Japanese have invented a cheaper (or) substitute for the drug, made from garlic and ginger. It tastes terrible, say the French.

**Soccer Penalty!**  
The Hungarians started the 30th anniversary of their great soccer victory over England in 1953 with more than a re-match in Budapest on October 12th which they lost 3-0. A fortnight before Wednesday's game, 75 people were sentenced, in two separate trials, to imprisonment and heavy fines for rigging Hungary's football pools.

Some 250 players, referees and club officials have been charged with rigging Hungary's football pools.



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**INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune**  
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

**BIGGER THAN EVER**

1983: 153,571  
1982: 144,891  
1981: 139,280  
1980: 129,827  
1979: 127,746

The International Herald Tribune's daily paid circulation continues to break records, up more than 20% in the past five years, and 6% in 1983 alone. More than a third of a million people in 164 countries around the world now see each issue. And first figures for 1984 indicate that this rapid growth continues.



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Both Parties Are Uneasy

As the Democratic candidates debate the degrees of their passion — which candidate most adores the nuclear freeze, which most abhors grain embargoes — the nature of the fall campaign is being forecast quietly in a collection of statistics. The continued growth of the economy, shown most recently by figures indicating 9 percent growth in first-quarter GNP, is a political plus for President Reagan. Mr. Reagan can argue that his policies are producing the broad, sustained, inflation-free prosperity that every incumbent president would like to have in years divisible by four. In contrast, the latest poll results on Central America and other places of U.S. overseas engagement suggest that foreign policy issues will work for the Democrats.

Republicans like to think that the U.S. public is waking up to the danger of communism on the nation's doorstep. But the polls show, as they have for two years, that people fear that the president's policy may lead to a major military involvement. That may not be their final, considered view. But as matters now stand many voters have concluded that Mr. Reagan has not made the world any safer and that U.S. troops should be withdrawn from Central America altogether. Democratic candidates Hart, Jackson and, in a limited way, Mondale share these views.

So the prospect is for the Republicans to emphasize economic issues and the Democrats to emphasize foreign policy. This leaves strategists of both parties uneasy, for historically it has worked the opposite way. Democrats have

thrived since the New Deal on economic issues. And foreign policy issues have favored the Republicans, from the days when Dwight Eisenhower promised to go to Korea to the years of Nixon-Kissinger détente.

That leaves the politicians torn between their gut instinct to stress subjects that worked before and the lines on the graphs that tell them not to. So they are on the lookout for evidence that these unfamiliar issues will not work for them and that their old, familiar refrain will. The Democrats, convinced of the unwisdom of Reaganomics, are waiting for a collapse of economic confidence that would enable them to run on the "fairness" theme they used in 1982. They are poised to pounce on any adverse statistic — and there are some already, if you look at interest rates or (not a usual Democratic concern) the stock market. The Republicans, convinced of Americans' underlying patriotic fervor, are waiting for voters to rally around the flag on El Salvador as they did after Grenada.

This uneasiness is the greater because neither party is in as strong a position as it would like. The Democrats do not see their old majority coalition coalescing. The Republicans see Mr. Reagan hovering at or just below the magic 50 percent mark in polls against Democrats. Each side is on an unfamiliar platform, fidgeting and looking for solid footing. Neither has yet found the theme or assembled the coalition it needs to be reasonably confident that it is headed for a comfortable victory.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Caribbean Responsibility

The price riots in the Dominican Republic have been a protest against the conditions that the IMF imposes with its loans. The question arises once again whether the IMF has been too harsh. In the case of the Dominican Republic, a poor country is now subjected in a further drop in its standard of living.

The enormous rise in oil prices five years ago increased costs for all oil-importing countries, and the subsequent worldwide recession reduced their opportunities to export. A lot of countries, including the Dominican Republic, borrowed to stave off the impact of this drop in income. Eventually, their ability to borrow exhausted, they have come to the IMF as the lender of last resort. The IMF has a responsibility to prevent borrowers from using its loans merely to postpone the day of reckoning further, and that is why it imposes conditions.

The Dominican Republic had spent a lot of borrowed money holding its exchange rate too high and keeping down the prices that Dominicans paid for imported goods. Now, at the insistence of the IMF, the government has let the currency sink toward a level that trade can support. That will help sell Dominican goods abroad, but it makes imports much more expensive. Since some of those imports are foodstuffs, there has been rioting.

Adjustment is unavoidable. If the IMF were not there to help, the adjustment would take the form of a collapse of the currency and an abrupt end to all imports — threatening not merely austerity but actual starvation. But if the IMF is doing a necessary job, it is always important to ask whether the impact on the country's poorest citizens is not disproportionate. The IMF relies on the methods of macroeconomics and generally leaves the questions of distribution aside. That is the IMF's dilemma: as a technical financial agency, it cannot get into the internal politics of a country. But neither can it stay out of internal politics.

The greatest burden to political life in the small democracies of the Caribbean is their proximity to the United States. People on those islands often have relatives in the United States. They watch U.S. television. They know something about U.S. standards of living and the social benefits and protections routinely extended in a rich country. Caribbean governments become trapped between the U.S. example and their own fragile economies. For all these reasons, the United States has larger responsibilities to aid the Dominican Republic than it has acknowledged in this time of economic decline in the Caribbean.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### Eying U.S.-Chinese Entente

Like his predecessor, Richard Nixon, [President Reagan] has left a mark on Sino-American relations, forging even stronger links despite outward reservations on the Taiwan issue. But far more than these tangible signs are the sharing of the global strategic concept and a common anti-Soviet stand. Quietly the two countries have been exchanging military visits which may go far beyond Chinese procurement of American military technology. The Soviet Union is not the only country which is seriously concerned about a closer Sino-American rapport. Certain countries in Southeast Asia which have in the past viewed Beijing with suspicion will also be alarmed. Japan may also be worried. Much work remains to be done to reassure these countries that closer ties between the world's most advanced country and the most populous nation are not forged at their expense.

— South China Morning Post (Hong Kong).

Most of the agreements came in the non-political area — economic and technological assistance. The accord on peaceful nuclear cooperation was evidence that the United States is committed increasingly to assist the Chinese in their modernization programs. We had expected the Reagan visit to produce some real progress toward reopening a dialogue between the South and North Koreans. At least for the time being, hopes for an early agreement on this problem have faded.

— The Japan Times (Tokyo).

Some diplomatic circles in Jakarta, not associated with the U.S. Embassy, have felt that it is about time for Indonesia to follow President

Reagan's cue — that Indonesia should enter into diplomatic relations again with China. [They argue that] instead of being pushed around by a third party in its dealings with China, it is better to face China squarely. China, with a population of almost one billion, cannot be ignored by Indonesia.

There may be a point there, but diplomats should not be overly impressed by the present Chinese offensive of trying to make friends East and West. There is no denying that China (sought) to make Mr. Reagan happy during his brief visit. But when it comes to negotiating with a partner, let alone with an opponent, China is definitely crystal hard. American commentators, in assessing the result of Mr. Reagan's visit, have reasons to complain about China's coldness toward Mr. Reagan's proposals. It is also known that in its dealings with smaller nations, China has the tendency to teach or to lecture. China's policy to teach Vietnam a lesson is a vivid manifestation of inflexibility of mind and manners.

Therefore it may take a lot of moons, if not years, before diplomatic relations between Beijing and Jakarta will be resumed.

— The Indonesian Observer (Jakarta).

First impressions are that the visit contained more spectacle than substance. [Mr. Reagan] must be careful. Only 12 years have passed since another staunchly anti-Communist, Republican president took the Chinese capital by storm. He returned home brimming with self-confidence. The events following that visit led to Richard Nixon's downfall and public disgrace, after which, curiously enough, only his newfound Chinese friends stood by him.

— The Bangkok Post.

## FROM OUR MAY 4 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Panama's First President Dies**  
PANAMA CITY — Manuel Amador, first President of the Panama Republic, died (on May 2) at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Philippe-Jean Bunau-Varilla [a leader in the Panamanian independence movement] has sent the following telegram of condolence to President José Domingo Obaldia: "At the moment of the death of your illustrious predecessor I wish to express to your Excellency how much I share the sorrow of the Republic, which Amador has so much contributed to establish. His name will remain for ever associated with the work of the free union of the two great oceans of the earth, a thing which, if it had not been for the foundation of the Republic of Panama, would have remained a mere chimera."

**1934: Ibn Saud Sweeps Into Yemen**  
LONDON — Ibn Saud, master of Mecca and already the conqueror of two kingdoms, appeared on the verge of annexing a third kingdom as his fanatical desert horsemen, armed with the most modern weapons, swept triumphantly forward (on May 3) into the dominions and toward the capital of Ibn Saud's enemy, the Imam of Yemen. Only one possible obstacle to Ibn Saud's complete victory could be seen here — the power of the British Empire. The cruiser Enterprise was racing toward Yemen, while a squadron of Royal Air Force airplanes was wheeling north along the coast of the Red Sea along which the Wahabi forces of Ibn Saud were advancing. British action was ostensibly to protect British subjects in the war zone.



Two Strong Rulers at Issue: Marcos and Hassan

## 'Anything Can Happen' in This Filipino Ferment

By Barry Rubin and Robert A. Manning

MANILA — A wild West, free-wheeling atmosphere characterizes Manila today, coupled with an underlying ruthlessness that makes the future frightening and unpredictable. Almost anything can happen — a coup, chaos, a leftist victory — and that, my friend, is the very definition of instability.

Mr. Marcos appears buoyant for the moment, but the feeling is that the end of an era is approaching. Within his camp, his wife Imelda, the generals (Fabian Ver and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile) and the cronies — especially Eduardo Cojuangco, who controls the coconut monopoly and recently became chairman of San Miguel breweries — have all begun maneuvering for position in the 1987 presidential elections.

No diplomat or businessman in Manila thinks the Philippines economy can recover in less than six years at best. So far this year, 1,000 local businesses have closed down and 300,000 workers have been laid off, largely due to the debt crisis. With 600,000 people entering the job market each year and the population of 50 million expected to double by the end of the century, the demographics alone spell looming disaster.

From the rock music and T-shirts to the American-style education system and ubiquitous fast food stands, U.S. influence and close ties are obvious. But America has become a target of the anger of the opposition. At stake are the two largest overseas U.S. bases, Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay. Their leases expire in 1991, by which time Ferdinand Marcos may be but a memory. There is

deep-rooted goodwill toward the United States — even a pro-statehood movement that boasts several million members. But, while Mr. Marcos and the handful of potentates who control the coconut, sugar, banana and other industries cling to power, life grows more difficult for millions of Filipinos whose response will determine the country's future.

If it moves toward democracy and land reform, the Philippines, lush in natural and human resources, may catch up with the rest of East Asia. If the downward spiral continues, a dangerous decade is in store.

Mr. Rubin is a senior fellow at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies. Mr. Manning writes on international affairs for The Far Eastern Economic Review and other publications.

## A Moroccan Time Bomb Ticks Under the Palaces

By John B. Oakes

NEW YORK — Morocco, with its monarchical rule, its falling standard of living and its rising expectations, is sometimes described as a "country waiting for an explosion that never comes."

With a coastline that borders both the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, its strategic importance to the Western world is obvious, and its stability essential. But despite the charm of its royal realm, so understandably dear to the hearts of tourists, that stability cannot be taken for granted.

An explosion did occur in January. About a hundred people were killed in riots over rumored price increases in two necessities of life: bread and education. The riots were suppressed. King Hassan II promised that there would be no further rise in food prices this year; they had already jumped by about 70 percent last year.

Also, the king exempted farmers from paying taxes. The poorest farmers, hard-hit by drought, were not paying taxes anyway. Virtually the only taxes to benefit from this largesse will be the large landowners.

The king blamed the riots on Communists, Khomunist and Zionists. What the crowds of youthful unemployed were really demanding — as in Tunisia a few days earlier — were their dismal living conditions and their disappointing prospects. As in Tunisia, 60 percent of Morocco's population is under 25, and the population is rapidly growing.

Morocco is suffering from the twin effects of several years of extreme drought and severe industrial depression. The price of its principal export, phosphate (70 percent of the world's output) has plummeted. Agricultural production has dropped. Unemployment is at 20 percent, and underemployment is incomparably higher.

Despite a huge education program, almost half the children in some areas do not attend school. The illiteracy rate exceeds 75 percent. With a \$12-billion foreign debt,

which is equal to 85 percent of its gross national product (relatively much more than that of the world's champion debtors, Argentina and Brazil), Morocco is forced into some drastic belt-tightening. This includes a 25-percent cut in social services, which will mainly affect the nearly half of the nation's 21 million people already below the poverty line.

At stake are the two largest overseas U.S. bases, Clark Air Force Base and Subic Bay. Their leases expire in 1991, by which time Ferdinand Marcos may be but a memory. There is

deep-rooted goodwill toward the United States — even a pro-statehood movement that boasts several million members. But, while Mr. Marcos and the handful of potentates who control the coconut, sugar, banana and other industries cling to power, life grows more difficult for millions of Filipinos whose response will determine the country's future.

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## Wanted: Coherence In Policy

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — "If I had to name our single most serious foreign policy problem — from my point of view — it would be the degree to which the United States is no longer capable of managing a coherent foreign policy."

Speaking is Lawrence Eagleburger. His precise point of view until his retirement this week was that of undersecretary for political affairs, the No. 3 job in the State Department, and traditionally the highest in the career diplomatic service. His viewpoint profits from 29 years of work, mostly at the center of the national security apparatus and in close association with secretaries of state from Dean Acheson to Henry Kissinger, Alexander Haig and George Shultz.

In a 90-minute interview, he dwelt at length on the societal and institutional forces that he thinks have transformed the working conditions of the policy-makers and are now seriously confounding the conduct of American foreign policy.

He was ambassador to Yugoslavia in the Carter years and watched from a distance the American public reaction to the hostage-taking in Tehran. He came back in 1981 to join the Reagan administration as assistant secretary of state for European affairs, thinking that "maybe we were getting Vietnam out of our system."

Three years later, he says: "I have to tell you I don't think we have."

He believes that the so-called Vietnam syndrome "still weighs very heavily on the minds of a lot of people." He sees a sense on the part of the public and Congress that involvement overseas, particularly if there is a prospect of using military force, "is in almost every case a swamp and therefore we shouldn't get into it."

U.S. diplomatic purposes would be better served, he argues, "if our adversaries thought we were more likely to be forceful in our actions." Memories of Vietnam are also a factor in the legislative restraints enacted in reaction to that war: the War Powers Act, the Clark amendment forbidding covert aid in Angola, the human rights conditions attached to military aid, the continuing congressional oversight arrangements with the CIA. Mr. Eagleburger is less concerned with the particular restraints than with the general congressional suspicion of a strong executive.

"There has been a major change in the executive-legislative relationship," he says, "which means that the executive is forced to spend a great deal more time negotiating with other Americans before it can even deal with the problem abroad."

Mr. Eagleburger has no illusions about the "halcyon days of bipartisanship" after World War II when a sense of shared wartime purpose produced a foreign policy establishment that cut across party lines and accepted at least some assumptions about the proper U.S. role in the world.

That establishment, having led the United States into Vietnam, was "largely discredited," he says. "What we have not had since Vietnam is a foreign policy elite with a common view of what foreign policy ought to be, operating from common assumptions and a common base."

One consequence is a weakening of authority in the executive branch and a profusion of internal debating. Inevitably, the internal conflict leaks out, and incoherently.

In this Mr. Eagleburger sees another Vietnam legacy — a generational change. "I see it in the young officers who are far more prepared to challenge authority than I was when I came in," he says. He recalls that many in his generation came out of the Depression and World War II yearning for "stability, certainty and economic well-being and less inclined than today's generation to 'make harsh judgments about the way the United States discharges its worldwide responsibilities.'"

He does not think that this disinclination to accept established standards is all bad — "in fact I think basically it's good." But the conduct of foreign affairs "requires some discretion," and a spirit of rebellion "makes it much more difficult to manage an effective policy."

Help may be on the way. Mr. Eagleburger sees a reaction to the ferment of the 1960s and '70s, signs that the Foreign Service is "going in to get more disciplined, perhaps less imaginative, junior officers."

His years as a career diplomat, many of them spent abroad, have persuaded him that America's "is the only truly revolutionary society" in the world. "You had better never decide that you have got it figured out," he says, "because you won't last."

The Washington Post.



Hassan II by Pouch.

ment, with more to come, to help the royal army hold the Polisario front and Algeria at bay until King Hassan's "settlement program" (like Israel's in the West Bank) can nail the territory down once and for all.

When the war is over, demobilized soldiers can only add to the unemployment problem. Many of the nearly one million Moroccan workers in Western Europe are already being forced to return home (where the annual per capita income is \$850) to rejoin the ranks of the unemployed or perhaps to earn wages at the legal minimum of \$50 per month.

King Hassan apparently has little yet to fear from Islamic fundamentalist extremists inside Morocco. But Khomunist emissaries have been concentrating on Moroccan workers in Europe, especially in Belgium and France, against the day when they return embittered to their native villages or to the slums of Casablanca, in the shadows of the palatial country estates and city mansions of the rich.

The New York Times.

Mr. Rubin is a senior fellow at the Georgetown University Center for Strategic and International Studies. Mr. Manning writes on international affairs for The Far Eastern Economic Review and other publications.

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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Lebanese Identity

Regarding "In Lebanon, the Gun Has Won" (Other Opinion, April 13):

Lebanon's identity is a permanent reality rooted in ancient history. The Lebanon of Ottoman times can be defined as the whole territory from the crest of Anti-Lebanon to the sea — a territory not much different from present day. Within those limits, an evolving form of political authority has continued without interruption since the early 17th century.

Lebanon has never been part of Syria, but was linked with that country for administrative purposes by the Ottomans and the colonialist powers. Once given the choice, the Lebanese have repeatedly chosen independence. If a referendum were held now, at least 95 percent of the people would vote for a united Lebanon and the constitutional framework we have enjoyed for 40 years.

GENERAL AHMED EL-HAJI, Ambassador of Lebanon, London.

### Agricultural Research

Regarding "Is It Time to Move From Research to Solving Third World Problems in the Field?" (In the Special Report on World Agriculture, April 21) by Peter Oakley:

The argument that "agricultural research has had its time" contains a major contradiction and neglects several important aspects relevant to the need for agricultural research. If, as Mr. Oakley states, much of agricultural research is irrelevant to the vast majority of farmers (at least in the Third World), how can one argue that existing technologies, products of that research, should be more widely diffused? The technology will be as irrelevant as the research.

What may be needed is a change in research methodology, specifically, starting the research process "in the field" in order to define real needs for new and more appropriate technology. This is now being done, for example by the Asian Rice Farming Systems Network involving scientists

from the International Rice Research Institute and 10 countries in Asia.

The article's argument also illustrates a major problem with regard to both absolute and relative financial allocations to agricultural research. The availability of food for human consumption involves far more than the input-output relationship of farm production. Research on the "post-production" components of national and regional food systems is equally important. Reductions in the quantitative and qualitative losses that occur in developing countries after the food is harvested could represent savings and increased incomes of hundreds of millions of dollars annually, as well as improve per capita consumption of good quality food. Yet I do not know of one international or Third World regional research institute on agricultural post-production research anywhere in the world.

Mr. Oakley's argument is far too simple and narrow. Recognizing past difficulties or even mistakes is not a reason to stop agricultural research.

Much of what has been done has been done well and has provided much benefit. The questions are now: Should research methodology and organization change in order to identify real needs and develop appropriate technology, and is the total research effort balanced? We can learn from what we have done. There is still much to do — far more than has already been undertaken.

CHRISTOPHER MACCORMAC, International Development Research Center, Singapore.

### A Boorish Welcome

Regarding "Europe's Diverse Airports" (Weekend, April 13):

Paul Lewis dismisses the vexatious nature of U.S. immigration too easily. In my 30 years of frequent travel, the only gratuitously unpleasant incident I can remember occurred at Boston's airport. A 17-year-old schoolboy, I was tired after the long flight from London and had cleared immi-

gration and was leaving the arrivals hall when I was whisked from among fellow passengers by two men and led to a curtained-off area. Without identifying themselves they searched me and questioned me for 10 minutes. Finally, as my American passport was perfectly in order, they released me without explanation or apology.

There is probably cause to suspect certain people of trying to enter America illegally, but the authorities might do better at catching them if they employed adequately trained screening personnel instead of boors.

RICHARD THOMPSON, Bern.

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"The Tetons and Snake River, Wyoming" (1941).

## Ansel Adams: A Pure Eye Beforehand

by Gene Thornton

NEW YORK — The brilliant clarity of Ansel Adams's photographs — especially the Western landscapes in black and white for which he is best known and most loved — is no accident. It is partly the result of a deep love of nature and a good eye, plus the natural dryness and clarity of the Western air.

But it is also the result of a technical procedure that Adams, the master photographer who died April 22 at the age of 82, developed, refined and codified in a series of instruction books and technical manuals. These began in 1925 with the publication of "Making a Photograph," and continued for the rest of his life. The most recent how-to book, "Examples, the Making of 40 Photographs," was published in 1983 by the New York Graphic Society.

At the heart of this procedure is the practice of previsualization. This means planning the photograph before making the exposure, carefully studying the image in the camera's viewfinder or on the ground-glass screen and making sure that every element of the picture — lighting, composition, focus and pose — is the way the photographer wants it before making the exposure.

The result should be a picture that can be printed straight from the negative without any need for retouching or other manipulation of negative or print.

This type of "straight" or "pure" photography is the norm today among serious amateurs and art photographers, so much so that it may seem odd to include it among the characteristics of Adams's technique. But it was not the norm when Adams was starting out as a photographer in the 1920s.

In those days it was customary for artistically ambitious "Pictorialist" photographers to retouch the photographic image extensively to make it look more like a painting, a drawing or a print. The unassisted camera was not believed to give its operator enough control over the picture to dignify the results with the name of art.

Adams did not invent the idea of straight or pure photography. An early and eloquent spokesman was the critic Sadakichi Hartmann, in his review of the 1904 Photo-Secession exhibition at the Carnegie Institute in Pittsburgh, and early practitioners included Paul Strand, Alfred Stieglitz and Edward Weston. After a meeting with Strand in 1930, Adams abandoned his earlier, more Pictorialist approach in favor of straight photography and became its most eloquent spokesman and exponent.

He had his work cut out for him. Although the straight photographers rejected the Pictorialist practice of darkroom manipulation, they did not reject the Pictorialist claim



"Aspens, Northern New Mexico" (1958).

that photography was art. On the contrary, they claimed that "pure" photography, the type they practiced, was more artistic than the type practiced by the Pictorialists.

However, straight photographers had less control over their final results than Pictorialists, since they had restricted themselves to purely photographic means, and this left them open to Pictorialist charges of not being real artists.

It was in part to meet this objection that Ansel Adams developed the celebrated Zone System of photography, a method that he and such successors as Minor White and Fred Picker have written about and taught in workshops all over the United States and abroad. The aim of the Zone System is to give the photographer the maximum control over his picture-making consistent with a purely photographic technique.

Adams began by dividing the darks and lights of the photographic print into 10 distinct shades or zones, ranging from pure black

(Zone 0) to pure white (Zone IX). Between are eight graduated shades of gray — Zone V, the middle tone, being the one that seems closest to halfway between dark and light, and Zone VI being the tone of Caucasian skin under good light.

By learning to see his subject in this scale of grays, the photographer can "previsualize" not only the subject matter and composition of his picture but also how it will translate into the darks and lights of a photographic print.

Adams used a photoelectric exposure meter to measure the brightness of the parts of a scene he was photographing. Beaumont Newhall explained in his classic "History of Photography" that these calculations were then correlated with exposure and development to enable the photographer to achieve in the final print the entire gamut of values he previsualized. "The control is comparable to that which a musician has over his instrument," Newhall wrote.

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## Clear All Desks for Action

PARIS — Two years ago the French government sponsored an international competition for new office designs for its public-sector employees and the Musée des Arts Décoratifs was asked to display the winning prototypes. From this unpromising start has come one of the best, and certainly the most surprising, museum shows this season. The prototypes themselves are of no great interest; what Jean François Grunfeld, who mounted the show, "L'Empire du Bureau" (until May 14), has done is to present an imaginative and suggestive display of desks from the late 19th century to tomorrow.

Playing with the double meaning of the word *bureau* in French (desk and office space), Grunfeld has probed deftly into the word's

### MARY BLUME

connotations and into the word derived from it, bureaucracy — a French word that did not enter the English language until 1848. The show is backed by a sound track ranging from jangling bells to tape dance music and there are entertaining side views such as "The Desk in Painting" (especially in the work of Edward Hopper) and "The Desk in Film," which ranges from the crowded newsrooms of "The Front Page" to the monomaniacal desks of dictators and tycoons.

There are desks by famous designers from Charles Rennie Mackintosh, Josef Hoffmann, Henri Jansen and Robert Mallet-Stevens to George Nelson and Florence Knoll. There is the beautiful and sickish art nouveau desk by Henry Van de Velde, and Frank Lloyd Wright's first try (in 1904) at a metal desk with swivel chair. There is no American rolltop, no stand-up desk, no partners' desk, but the show does not aim at being complete. The intention is simply to provoke reflection on a simple, everyday object and, in a most engaging way, it does.

At the entrance is a display case of 19th-century pencil sharpeners, staplers, typewriter ribbon boxes — neat, boastful rows of machine-age progress (one pencil sharpener has more sprockets than a Citroën 2CV engine and is about as big). This armory of accessories leads to the first desk, from a Paris bank of 1882: heavy, pompous, impassive, it speaks of foreclosures and rejected pleas and it makes a visitor quail. A desk is often a barrier and almost always a power symbol.

The 19th century was more outspoken than the 20th in its use of power symbols: a 1902 article explains that a government minister's chair must be very large, ornately carved, leather-covered, while his assistant would have a smaller armchair and a backrest in wood rather than leather. The *sous-chef de bureau* has no leather at all, while the lowest-ranking executive has an armless, uncarved, upholstered straight chair.

Anyone who has had any truck with the French administration knows it is a bottomless pit of paper dossiers that would make Dickens's case of Jarndyce and Jarndyce look as if it had been inscribed on floppy disks. The *fonctionnaire* views the ordinary person as a potential delinquent who must be carefully watched.

The Frenchman, it is true, is nominally a citizen, the English historian Richard Cobb has noted, "but his real status is better explained in officialdom: he is an *administré*. He must be constantly protected against his own wickedness. It is assumed, for instance, that in the absence of a system by which his true identity can be established, he will assume a false one."

Each year 77.5 million francs, or nearly \$10 million, is spent on office furniture for French functionaries. It is unlikely that the gleaming prototypes of the present show will change their habits or attitudes although the furniture may exacerbate civil servants' rotten tempers since it tends to follow the recent trend of abolishing privacy with open-plan design.

Open-plan offices are disturbing because the desk is a most intimate piece of furniture, more intimate perhaps than a bed since it is designed to combine public probity and private vice (secret drawers were long a standard feature of desks). In fact, the parallel between desk and bed can be so closely drawn that Jean François Grunfeld now regrets that he didn't have a section called "The Desk and Love."

In France, a desk is not only masculine in gender, it is masculine in concept. "A man writes at a *bureau*, a woman at a *secrétaire*," Grunfeld says. In the 1930s a *bureau de dames* appeared, but he was unable to put one in the show.

In recent years it has become fashionable to have a desk as shining



Desk by Henry Van de Velde (1898).

and clear as a skating rink (it shows the executive does not trouble with detail) or even an office without a desk at all, which is intended to show that the executive is unconcerned with everyday banalities. An older executive, according to the catalog, is unlikely to have on his desk a photograph of his wife, who is probably past her prime. Executives who put family photographs in a position where they can be seen by the visitor but not by the supposedly fond husband or father are using their nearest and dearest to give the visitor a feeling of stability and calm.

The exhibition does not confine itself to the executive suite: There is a chilling example of a typing pool and a picture of the big workroom in Frank Lloyd Wright's Johnson's Wax Building (1939), of which Wright said, "This building is designed to give work the same enthusiasm as the cathedral brings to religion."

Chairs by Wright and other distinguished designers are on view and the catalog contains learned references to ergonomic research. The importance of chairs should not be underestimated: Had Rosemary Woods's employer, Richard Nixon, given her a better work chair, she would not have let 18 minutes of precious tape vanish into thin air while grabbing for the telephone.

The tape recorder, incidentally, was invented in 1898 by Valdemar Poulsen, a Dane; in England in 1912, Charles Babbage invented a machine with a memory, the precursor of the modern computer. The philosopher Pascal invented a machine that could add and subtract in 1642 and 30 years later the philosopher Leibniz came up with one that would multiply and divide.

The show also includes a selection of photographs of writers at their desks. Louis-Ferdinand Céline's desk looks like the bottom of a bird cage, Harold Pinter's is spare and remote, Kingsley Amis's is flanked by empty bottles of booze. Kafka's desk is not shown, but clearly he cared about it: "For me," he wrote in a letter, "the desk is a human being, a living creature that looks at me wherever I am with candid eyes, a being to which I am tied in a mysterious fashion."

The right desk gives its user the perfect proportion of security and privacy. Even Sinclair Lewis's Babbalanza got from his desk a feeling of reckless self-assurance: "His office was his pirate ship... his car his perilous excursion ashore."

## In the Combat Zone of Love

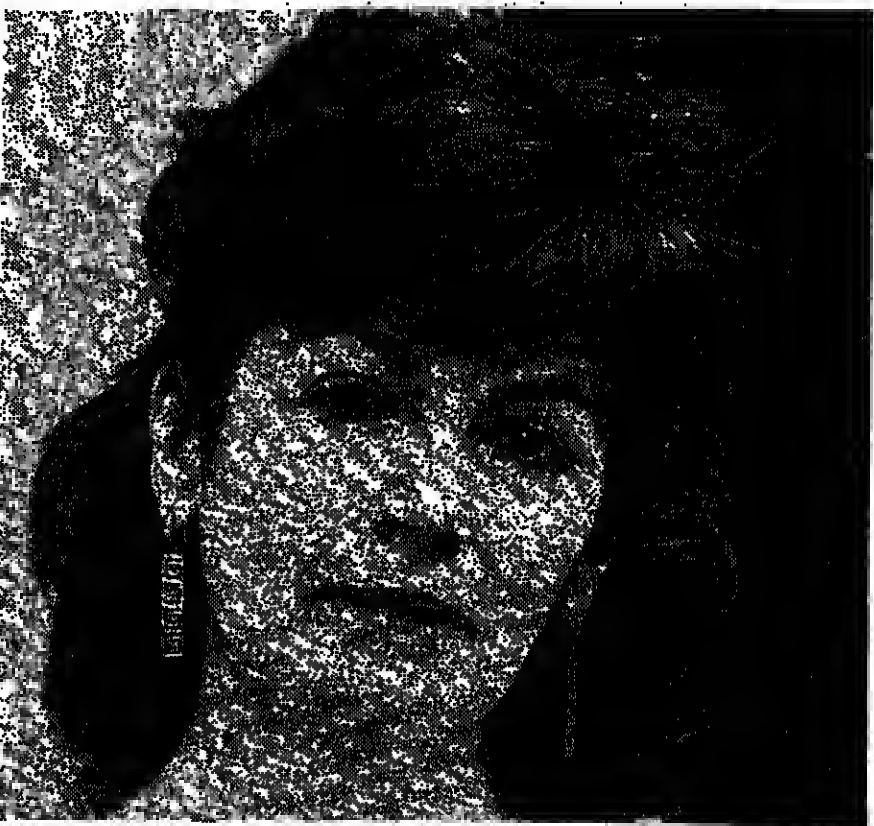
by Alan Levy

VIENNA — At the end of Edna O'Brien's first novel, "The Country Girls" (1960), her heroine was jilted in Dublin by a married man who had promised to take her to Vienna. Almost a quarter of a century later, O'Brien takes a bite of boiled beef called *Tafelberg*. ("Sacher's smelled like Irish stew when we came in," she notes, "but this is much too good") and confesses that this visit to Vienna is anything but belated fulfillment of a thwarted dream.

"It's a pleasant rumor, but 'Country Girls' was too long ago. People constantly assume my books are autobiographical and, of course, they do have a very strong element in that I grew up in this time and that town and country and I attended a convent school, though, unlike [her heroines] I never had the good luck to be expelled."

"The autobiographical aspect of one's work is much less than is thought, for you have not only to elaborate and exaggerate, but use your imagination. If it were only autobiography, it would be just plain dull."

O'Brien could never be accused of plainness or dullness, neither in person — at age 47, she is a smashing redhead with gray-green eyes that sometimes flash blue or brown — nor in print. "Edna O'Brien has been hailed by critics as a champion of the condition of women, especially their sexual repression," her listing in Contemporary Authors begins, quoting a man; it later cites a woman's tribute to "field



Edna O'Brien.

Continued on page 8

## Block by Architectural Block, Building a Better Whatchamacallit

by Catherine Caulfield

LONDON — London's most recent architectural competition had everything: the drama, the pathos, the inflatable parrot. Well, there wasn't all that much drama or pathos, but there were 12 inflatable parrots. And, unlike other recent competitions — such as the one to choose the design for the extension to the National Gallery — that have been dogged by controversy, public feuds and charges of manipulation, this one was all sweetness and light, organized just for the fun of it by the Building Center, a clearing house for building products. The judges didn't even claim to be impartial: "Bribing of judges is allowed," one announced at the start.

Twelve teams from London's "most exciting firms" — architectural and construction — each clutching an inflatable parrot provided by the organizers, met at 6 o'clock on a Wednesday evening in the basement of the Building Center. Actually, 11 teams met at 6 o'clock; the 12th was an hour late.

The rules were simple: Each 4-person team had 90 minutes to build anything involving an inflatable parrot, using Lego blocks. At the end of this London round leading to the national finals, a winner would be chosen and applauded, and then everyone would break up their creations and go home.

Shortly after 6, the organizers turned the contents of three huge drums marked "Lego Competition Material URGENT" onto the floor and the scramble was on. Each team assigned one person to

collect the blocks they would need, a personality test that rivals the Rorschach.

For some, time was the most important thing. They shoveled blocks frantically into a large plastic bag and ran back to their team to start building. Others took 20 minutes to fill their bags, searching painstakingly for the right pieces in the right colors (red, blue, white, gray and green to choose from). Some had heartache in store. "The color scheme was shot quite quickly," said one shaken competitor. "We thought we'd get enough to do certain elements in certain colors, but there's so much rubbish in here it's hopeless."

The rejected pieces, which included such exotics as trees, wheels, windows, robots, tractor tires, steering wheels and a lone patio umbrella, showed the competitors, by and large, to be purists.

"We've made big efforts to make this as much like real life as possible," one of the organizers said. "The rules allow the judges to change the brief at any time during construction. It's just like having a fractious client — is there any other kind?" Indeed, half an hour before the end, with most of the constructions nearly complete, the judges announced that they wanted all entries to have a window. Five minutes before deadline, they changed their minds and banned all windows.

The setting for the competition was a showroom for bathroom and kitchen fixtures. The Edward Cullivan team built a parrot mausoleum between the "The World's First Sandwich-Foam Cistern" and a display of kitchen faucets including the Superspa, the Midas, the Fairline, the Temperfix, the Alterna and the Mobonova. Nearby, an

exhibit by the government's Building Research Establishment warned: "The structural condition of prefabricated reinforced concrete houses built after the First World War and between 1945 and 1960 has recently given cause for concern."

As the competitors feverishly worked on their creations, the judges drank and wandered around, appearing dissatisfied with the contestants' moral standards. "They're too high," a judge said.

"There was one team last year that was magnificent. They set up ropes and bollards around their table; they had PR girls walking around saying, 'This is a brilliant scheme, and they were handing out bottles to the judges. It was great. Just like a real construction company. They didn't win, though. I guess that's why they didn't come back.' What were the judges looking for? Someone asked Frank Newby, who was one. 'After an hour and a half of red wine, I'm not sure,' he said.

The head judge, Fiers Gough, interviewed the competitors as they worked. Gough is a young, highly regarded proponent of post-modernism who, if his architectural career doesn't work out, has a bright future as a television game show host.

"Height or width, what would you say is going to win the competition here this evening, sir?"

"Mass."

"The gentleman thinks that mass will decide it."

A little later, "Mention of the client has brought laughter at the Hulme Chadwick table."

And to the team that arrived late, "Thank God less is more."

In a serious moment, Gough offered his thoughts on the progress of the competition. "The ones with the plans won't win. They're too upright, very British. There's no whimsy. Everything is very vertical and horizontal. Of course, it's difficult not to be with Lego."

At the Lancaster and Lodge table, where Bruce, Bob, Wally and Winston wore hardhats, green rubber boots and green overalls with their names in gold, one judge asked another, "How would you describe that?" "A typical Lego construction," was the reply. Luckily no one from the Laborator was there to hear the product being abused. Back in the laboratories, white-coated experts have discovered more than 1,000 ways to connect three eight-stud bricks.

When it came to the final decision, the judges pulled no punches. "Completely tasteless" and "Showing signs of parrot-nois" were two evaluations. Last year's winner, Rock Townsend — "the offending champion" in Gough's words — took third place with a parrot elevator that went up but not down. French Keir Construction finished second with an Olympic rink that "in keeping with recent practice at Montreal and elsewhere" was not finished in time.

First place went to the Hulme Chadwick team, whose design of three parrots (paralytic) supporting a pediment was inspired by the Parthenon and guided by a detailed plan. The judges praised their "interesting use of a pre-stressed parrot."

The finals of the Building Center-Lego competition, scheduled May 16 at the Building Center, 113 Portland Street, Manchester, (tel. 236-9802), will be open to the public.



## TRAVEL

## Big Game, for a Big Price

**J**UBA, Sudan — Avo Margossian charges as much as \$22,000 for his big game safaris in Africa. His clients range from experienced hunters to people who have never fired a shot, but they all have at least one thing in common: "They're rich," Margossian says.

Business is booming, he says. He estimates that his Wild Life Safari Co. and its 10 professional hunters will lead 60 to 80 safaris this season.

Margossian, 57, was a liquor importer who hunted as a hobby until he decided to become a professional 14 years ago. Today he owns the exclusive concession to a vast expanse of savannah east of Juba.

Despite crusades by international wildlife conservation groups, big game hunting continues in such African countries as Sudan, Tanzania, Zaire, Zimbabwe, Zambia and Botswana, but not on the scale of a few decades ago. Kenya, for example, in an effort to save its shrinking herds of wildlife, banned big game

hunting in 1977, leaving more than 100 professional hunters without jobs.

Margossian and other professional hunters argue that the real threat to Africa's wildlife is poaching, not big game hunters, whose activity is subject to government control.

"The government decides how many rare animals will be shot; they set the quotas," he says in his offices in Juba, a city of 100,000, about 750 miles (1,210 kilometers) south of Khartoum.

"The Sudanese government is taking serious action against poaching through its corps of game wardens," he notes. "They have banned the export of ivory."

A 28-day safari led by one of Margossian's hunters costs \$22,000. The hunters earn \$150 to \$200 a day. For 14 days, the price is \$12,600. For \$8,000 each, 6 clients can hire 3 professionals for a 14-day expedition — as cheap as the safaris come.

The company will provide "special requirements," such as caviar or champagne, for an

extra fee. The cost of the safari does not include air fare, hotel bills in cities, visa and hunting license fees or alcoholic beverages. These extra costs can be considerable.

In Sudan, for instance, an elephant license costs \$400 and the hunter must pay an \$18-a-pound fee for the elephant's tusks. In the savannah, tusks usually weigh 30 to 40 pounds (13.5 to 18 kilograms) each, and in the forest they may weigh up to 70 pounds, Margossian says.

To hunt a lion, the license is \$350 and there is a \$200 shooting tax if the hunter kills one. For a buffalo, an antelope, the license is \$1,000 and the shooting tax is \$500.

There is no guarantee that the hunter will even see a lion, or other specific game, on safari. "It is all part of chance," Margossian explains. "One guy comes and doesn't see his lion. The next guy comes and sees one every day, but he doesn't want one."

The Associated Press

## Stalking the True Bouillabaisse

by John Vinocur

**M**ARSEILLE — If you just wait a bit, Marseille lives up to its reputation. The mistral will blow down the Rhone Valley, propelling mists and clouds out to sea, and making perfectly clear why ophthalmologists and ear doctors prosper here, and why blue sky and blue water do not make even French Mediterranean city into a Cannes or a Villefranche, all beach and parasols.

The papers will have several good crime stories, often beginning with the phrase, "as the attentive reader will have noted from our previous reports," and including three or four marvelously named suspects in the Provencal tradition — Prosper, Hippolyte and Hyacinthe to their parents and the police blotter, but Big Z, Nono and Pizze Face to the connoisseurs. Marseille does not confess to liking its criminals, but their world is a real one. A recent visitor on terribly mundane business at an official building was asked, totally offhand, as he entered the door, "Are you armed, sir?"

In a country whose capital is often obsessed with elegance and nuance, Marseille can come across as coarse but very good relief. Pretense could never stand up long in its winds. Most of the time, Marseille wouldn't consider tricking a visitor on anything more than a cash fare. But it is here, in the area of dissimulation, that locals issue friends their only serious warning about an essential element of the city's reputation: Watch out for the bouillabaisse.

There are 100 places to go wrong. There are tens of restaurants around the Vieux Port, the little harbor at the city's heart, that are tourist traps — gargates — where the "real Marseille fish soup — *echie Marseillaise fischuppe*" can come out of a can packed in Salsgitter or Rotterdam. The situation was such that a couple of years ago a posse of 17 Marseille restaurant owners formed a Committee of Self-Defense to protect the real article from cut-rate imitations.

What bouillabaisse should be is a bouillon made from fish from the Mediterranean. Purists go on about whether 7 or 12 varieties are needed, or if the catch must come from near certain gray rocks just outside the city, but that sounds silly to the Marseillais, the kind of high-church food finickiness that they say is the opposite of the spirit of bouillabaisse.

They feel the same way about theories that the fish must be hooked and not netted, supposedly because the firmest, best-eating fish stay close to the coast, where nets don't work. The truth is that some days, according to Jeanne Visciano, one of Marseille's real bouillabaisse specialists, you just settle for what's fresh and local. This usually means making a stock with saffron and tomatoes, from a lot of ugly

fish like *ruszasse* (red scorpion fish), *grondin* (sea robin), *beaudroie* (goose fish) and *congre* (conger eel) that people usually find too bony and gruesome to eat cooked whole.

I started out at lunch with Yves Gaveriaux, a reporter at Le Meridional, who says he's lived through some very strange brushes with bouillabaisse. He insisted you could eat on the Vieux Port if you chose La Samaritaine, a big brasserie (43 Quai du Port, tel: 91.90.31.41), the kind of place where local businessmen have a coffee or a bite, close enough to city hall so that it serves as a reservoir of fresh gossip. Gaveriaux was right. The bouillabaisse was classic, the broth being served first, with croissants and *rouille*, the creamy tomato-and-garlic-flavored sauce that you spoon in to suit your taste. The fish comes separately, and the ritual is to put pieces into the broth after having a go at the soup on its own.

The bouillabaisse seemed honest to me at 120 francs (\$15) a person. And there were none of the up-market doodads — throwing in a piece of *langoustine*, for example — that signify less authenticity and a higher bill.

For dinner, I joined Bill Ward, who's watched the city and the French Connection for several years as the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration's agent in Marseille. We went to Michel (63 Rue des Catalans; tel: 91.52.30.63), the city's classic bouillabaisse place, which Michel gives a star. It is a relaxed place, with shellacked lobster and starfish on the walls and fresh fish laid out by Mrs. Visciano on an antique display counter that you run into as you come in. The fish comes separately, it sends people across the street to Le Calypso (3 Rue des Catalans; tel: 91.52.64.00), which has quite the same menu, the same Michelin star and maybe a better view of the Mediterranean.

The bill at Michel was about 400 francs for two with wine and dessert. One of the things that appeared to irritate the self-defense committee particularly was that some places have passed off bouillabaisse as a 40- or 50-franc item. This is considered a physical impossibility; in any case, no self-respecting restaurant in town offers anything approaching the real thing for under 100 francs.

The place I missed that a cop told me was pure Marseille is Chez Etienne (43 Rue de Lorette, no telephone), specializing in tender little marinated squid. It is in the Panier district, a place of cobblestones and narrow dark streets.

"Take a taxi," the cop suggested, a local booster building up the neighborhood's rough reputation. "There's always been a lot of atmosphere. During the occupation, there was enough of it to hide a lot of Resistance people in Le Panier. The Germans didn't enjoy going in there much. Things have smoothed out a bit since."

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## INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

AUSTRIA	May 8 and 9: Royal Danish Ballet — "A Folk Tale" (Bourdonville), Copenhagen, Radio House (tel: 13.45.31).	FINLAND	May 8: Museum of Art (tel: 22.41.27). EXHIBITION — To May 27: "Hong Kong Pottery Today."
VIENNA, Bosendorfer Hall (tel: 65.66.51).	CONCERTS — May 7: Radio Chamber Choir, Michel Corboz conductor. May 9: Radio Light Orchestra and choir, Mogens Woldike conductor. May 10: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra — May 5: "Regium" (Verdi), Frank Shipway conductor. May 10: Iona Brown soloist (Handel, Vivaldi).	HELSINKI, Finlandia Hall (tel: 40.241).	ITALY
RECEIPTS — May 10: Elzbieta Wiedner piano, Ewald Wiedner clarinet (Fauré, Poulenc).	May 11: Arnie Blazanka piano (Bach, Prokofiev).	May 8: Electric Organo Concert (Fazer).	FLORENCE, Teatro Comunale
May 11: Arnie Blazanka piano (Bach, Prokofiev).	May 12: English Theatre (tel: 42.12.60).	May 9: Radio Symphony Orchestra, Walter Weller conductor (Bruckner).	May 8 and 9: "Rigoletto" (Verdi).
THEATRE — Through May: "Sleuth" (Shaffer).	May 10: Tivoli Symphony Orchestra — May 5: "Regium" (Verdi), Frank Shipway conductor.	May 10: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, James DeForest conductor.	CONCERTS — May 12 and 15: Maggio Musicale Fiorentino Orchestra, Peter Eustovos conductor (Carver, Boulez).
International Theatre (tel: 31.62.72).	May 10: Iona Brown soloist (Handel, Vivaldi).	May 11: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, James DeForest conductor.	RECEIPTS — May 7: Maurizio Pollini piano (Beethoven).
THEATRE — Through May: "The Mousetrap" (Christie).	May 11: London Symphony Orchestra, Kurt Woss conductor (Strauss).	May 12: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, James DeForest conductor.	MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.91.26).
May 12: ORF Symphony Orchestra, Vienna Youth Choir, Myung Whun Chung conductor (Ligeti, Kossin).	May 13: Johann Strauss Orchestra, Kurt Woss conductor (Strauss).	May 13: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, James DeForest conductor.	May 8 and 9: "L'Orchestra alla Scala" (Verdi).
May 13: Johann Strauss Orchestra, Kurt Woss conductor (Strauss).	May 14: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).	May 14: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, James DeForest conductor.	May 9: "Don Pasquale" (Donizetti).
May 14: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).	May 15: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).	May 15: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, James DeForest conductor.	May 10: "Chansons d'Amour" (Brahms), "Pelleas et Melisande" (Debussy), "La Jeune Fille et la Mort" (Schubert), "Indoors" (van Tieghem).
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May 16: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).	May 17: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).	May 17: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, James DeForest conductor.	TOKYO, Buoka Kaikao (tel: 72.33.56).
May 17: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).	May 18: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).	May 18: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, James DeForest conductor.	Hamburg State Opera — May 7: "The Woman Without a Shadow" (Strauss).
May 18: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).	May 19: Vienna Symphony Orchestra, Horst Stein conductor (Hindemith, Bruckner).	May 19: Helsinki Philharmonic Orchestra, James DeForest conductor.	May 8 and 9: "The Magic Flute" (Mozart).
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## TRAVEL

## Harry Truman Lived Here

by Mark Peterson

INDEPENDENCE, Missouri — The familiar beige raincoat and tan felt hat with the narrow band and upturned brim — "Made expressly for the Honorable Harry S. Truman" — have hung by the back door since the president last took them off.

"It's as if he just came back from a walk through the neighborhood," says Norm Reagle, a National Park Service superintendent. He is in charge of preparing the Truman home for the public tours scheduled to begin a few days after the 100th anniversary of the former president's birth on May 8.

In the apple-green kitchen, painted decades ago by Harry and Bess Truman's only child, Margaret Truman Daniel, a well-worn ironing board leans in the corner.

"This is more like grandma and grandpa's house," Reagle says. "If you took down the pictures of the president and Mrs. Truman, and you didn't know what Margaret looked like, you wouldn't know whose house you were in. It's very unassuming."

The white, gingerbread-trimmed Victorian is at 219 North Delaware Street at the corner of what was Van Horn Road before it was renamed Truman Road. The house is a monument to the unaffected people who called it home from the time they were married in 1919 to the time they died. Few are the signs that the 33d president of the United States lived here, that this was the summer White House from 1945 to 1953.

"It appears that at this house, politics stopped at the front door," Reagle says.

The free, 15-minute public tour, starting May 12, will begin at the front gate of the black fence around the yard. The fence was erected in 1947. Reluctant at first to have it installed, Truman eventually bearded former President Herbert Hoover's warning that "if you don't, they [souvenir hunters] will tear the place down."

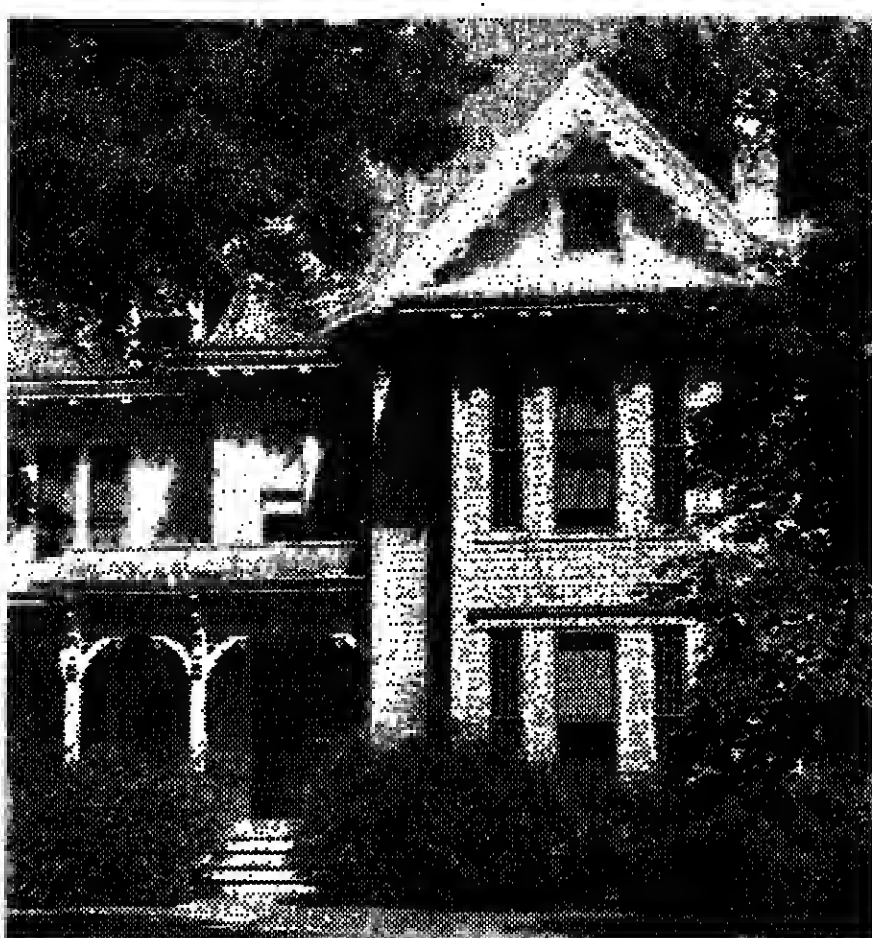
Inside on the right is the living room and an adjoining bedroom. This is where the Trumans spent most of their time in the final years. The president died in 1972, the day after Christmas. Mrs. Truman died a decade later.

Across the hall, in the music room, sits a baby-grand piano topped with photographs, including one of Lyndon B. Johnson. The two men were friends and fellow Democrats, and Johnson used to come to Independence for political advice.

This piano nearly crashed through the floor of the White House in the summer of 1948, prompting Truman to tell his sister: "The White House is about to fall in. Margaret's sitting room floor broke in two but didn't fall through the family dining room ceiling. Now my bathroom is about to fall into the red parlor. They won't let me sleep in my bedroom. I'm using Old Abe's bed and it is very comfortable."

An accomplished pianist, Truman played whenever he could. He said that, while waiting in Kansas City's Muehlebach Hotel for 1944 election returns, he sat down at the keyboard and played "a little Mozart and maybe some Chopin. I always played Chopin every chance I got."

Next on the tour is the dining room. White House china is in the cabinet. A silver eggcup, a wedding gift to Mrs. Truman's mother and



The Truman house in Independence.

father, stands in the center of the table. Margaret's splintery wooden highchair sits against the north wall.

Then comes perhaps the president's favorite place in the house: the study, lined floor-to-ceiling on three walls with books and records. There, sitting in his stuffed chair in the bay window with Bess seated to his left flipping through the latest murder mystery, he would read history or biography, Mark Twain or Tennyson.

"I could never find time enough to read all the things I wanted to," Truman said in his book, "Mr. Citizen."

On top of the phonograph are baseballs the president threw out at opening games of the Washington Senators and Kansas City Athletics in the 1950s. In the corner are the canes he used on his "120-pace-a-minute morning walks" down the wide, tree-lined streets of Independence. A Burlington Northern Railroad calendar has not been changed since October 1982, when Mrs. Truman died.

Back through the kitchen — the two small paintings on ceramic above the table are originals by Grandma Moses — and onto the screened-in porch, where the visit ends. It was under the gentle swirl of the ceiling fan that Mrs. Truman and her friends would convene for bridge.

The president said he would often go upstairs and nap when the bridge games were in

progress because the women didn't welcome his kibitzing.

Under a stipulation in Mrs. Truman's will, the second floor of the two-story home will not be open to the public as long as her daughter is alive. Mrs. Daniel was born in an upstairs bedroom.

"This is the house where I was born," Mrs. Daniel said in a telephone conversation from her home in New York, "and quite frankly I don't like seeing it opened up. But I won't be living there, and it would fall apart."

Mrs. Truman bequeathed the home to the federal government in her will. President Ronald Reagan signed into law last year a bill to preserve the home as a national historic site, which gave the park service permanent authority to restore and maintain the home with federal money.

Reagle says about \$500,000 will be spent this year on operating and restoring the home, which had been falling into disrepair.

Truman probably would be curious about all the fuss. "I have wondered why so many people come from so far away and take so much trouble to look at the house where I live," he wrote after leaving the White House. "Perhaps it is because once a man has been president, he becomes an object of curiosity like those other notorious Missouri characters, Mark Twain and Jesse James."

The Associated Press

## Off and Running in Hong Kong

by Debra Weiner

HONG KONG — It is a tradition here that people from the trading houses race horses. Another tradition is that everyone else bets on them. Last year Hong Kong's 5.5 million Chinese staked more than 12 billion Hong Kong dollars (roughly \$1.5 billion) at the season's 66 meetings. Other tracks may boast greater betting totals, but more is believed to be wagered here on each race than anywhere else in the world.

"People live for racing here," says a Hong Kong racing journalist, Jim McGrath. "Every strata of society talks racing. Why? Hong Kong people have an insatiable appetite for gambling. It's in their nature. Just living life in Hong Kong is more or less a gamble."

He was referring to the fact that China will regain sovereignty over the colony in 1997, when Britain's 99-year lease expires. Most people feel that Hong Kong will retain many aspects of its life now, but once back in the fold, who knows what will happen? "Hong Kong itself is one big casino," McGrath says. And the track happens to be the only legal game in town.

After the Opium Wars of the 1840s, racing was ushered in by British officers who ran their army horses. Eventually the Royal Hong Kong Jockey Club organized gentlemen jockeys on a more formal basis. But not until racing went professional in 1971 did the turf become an obsession.

The nonprofit Jockey Club controls the racing and betting facilities at both the Happy Valley track in the heart of commercial Hong Kong and the newer, more bucolic Sha Tin course in the New Territories, as well as 123 off-course betting booths and some 282,000 telephone betting accounts. After dividends are paid and expenses met, the surplus goes to charities. Last year nearly 350 million Hong Kong dollars were donated to various hospitals, clinics, schools, sports complexes, art centers. "In one way or another," McGrath says, "racing affects the entire population."

Or as the local truism goes: Power in Hong Kong resides in the Jockey Club, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank and the governor — in that order.

"It is said in jest, of course," insists Robert Locking, the Jockey Club's general manager. "You would expect a place like Hong Kong to be governed by the governor and fall under the considerable influence of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. I suppose it contains an iota of truth, but really it is just a boring old cliché."

Still, Locking admits, "The Jockey Club is very rich and the people associated with the club are leading members of the community. If you wanted to sell an expensive brandy, I suppose you could not do better than acquire a mailing list of our 10,000 members."

"But of course," he continues quickly, "there are an awful lot of worthy people who are not members."

The elite own private boxes. The others, roughly 33,000 each race, pay from 2 Hong Kong dollars for standing room in the infield to 30 dollars for air-conditioned seats in the public stands. For 50 dollars, tourists holding a passport can sit in the members' enclosure at either track.

Regardless of one's viewpoint, however, what is seen is the same: A half-dozen races, spaced half an hour apart, on either a sand or a grass oval. The meetings are held Saturday and Wednesday evenings through the end of May, after which the heat and humidity prevent any racing.

The Sha Tin course, built on reclaimed land stretching out into the bay, looks more like a park than a track, with hills as the picturesque backdrop. But it is the Happy Valley track, dominated though it is by skyscrapers, that most people think of when they think of going to the races.

The grass seed, the running rails — nearly everything is imported. The Jockey Club's 700-odd horses are brought over from Australia, New Zealand, Britain and Ireland. Stabled across from the track, they must first take on the automobile traffic before vying with each other.

"The best racing in Asia used to be in Shanghai, but today, outside of Japan, the facilities in Hong Kong are the best," observes George Moore over dinner in a hotel. Australia's leading jockey until he retired in 1971, he is now, at age 60, Hong Kong's leading trainer.

"Of course, the quality of the horses is not as good as could be, but then racing here is strictly for social and gambling purposes. It doesn't pay to bring over really good horses." Among other reasons, they are not bred here since land is too expensive to maintain stud farms. "Most horses that are good make money by breeding," Moore explains, drinking his coffee.

"And then, you can't train them as hard as you do in a lot of countries. The heat gets them. If they dry-coat when galloping, they might have a heart attack. It's worse in Singapore, where it's more humid, but horses drop dead here too. So to race top horses would be a waste of time."

Those that do run, however, are treated royally. Stables are air-conditioned and some trainers pipe music into the stalls to relax the horses although Moore prefers to put a sheep or cat in for company.

"But the main thing," he says, motioning for the bill, "is that everybody races. There's not much else to do here, so it has become the tradition. The races are all televised; the jockeys, the trainers, myself, are treated like celebrities; and the horses are... Yes," Moore interrupts himself, addressing the hovering waiter.

"Uh, excuse me," the young man says as he hands Moore the bill.

"But, uh, I was wondering about a tip."

Moore pauses a moment, smiles and reaches into his pocket. Instead of cash, he pulls out a pen, and on the back of the bill, in big, broad letters, writes: "Sundance in the first."

The Associated Press

## For a Shelter, It's the Cat's Meow

CANAAN, Connecticut — It's a \$350,000 house, featuring a secluded view of the Housatonic River, high ceilings, lots of exposed wood and a stereo system playing music from Mick Jagger to Bach. Eventually a sun deck will be built.

The country estate, in northern Connecticut just below the Massachusetts state line, is home to about 125 cats.

The 35-acre (14-hectare) compound for abandoned cats was established by Peggen Fitzgerald, who for almost 50 years had a daily New York radio talk show.

She is also head of the Vivisection Investigation League, which donated the money for the

home, a 142-foot-long (43-meter) pavilion. Two more are envisaged by Fitzgerald.

"I just think ordinary shelters where the animals are kept in a cage... must be hard on the animals," she says.

But the project has provoked criticism from those who question why Fitzgerald lavishes so much concern and money on animals when people are living on the streets, in abandoned buildings or under highway overpasses.

She responds that loving animals is as much a part of being human as showing compassion for the homeless.

"I was brought up to be very conscious of the fact that man has dominion over the crea-

tures of the world, and we should take care of them," she says.

Before a cat arrives in Canaan, it is vaccinated and examined by a veterinarian. While in residence, the cats routinely receive vitamin supplements and special food.

Each day, three part-time staff members clean the floors of the house, wash the covers on the furniture and change the cat litter, which is purchased by the ton. Running the house costs about \$10,000 a month.

Next, Fitzgerald is planning a crematorium and a cemetery where each animal would have a plot and small marker.

## Fishing in Untroubled Waters

by William K. Stevens

SRINAGAR, Kashmir — Every fisherman truly seduced by the sport, novice or expert, knows the feeling: all awareness, all consciousness, focuses on a single point in the water where the strike might come at any instant. Nothing breaks that laser beam of concentration when it is fixed with full intensity on a tiny artificial fly that you are working in short jerks against the current of a tumbling white-water river of crystalline clarity at the edge of the Himalayas, hoping to tantalize the trout of the Vale of Kashmir.

Not even the beauty of the crisply defined Himalayan crags intrudes. Not the spectacle of rich green pine forests casting end-of-the-day shadows up the sides of the enclosing foothills. Not the soothing memory of the preceding days spent aboard a Kashmiri-carpeted houseboat appointed in the style of the British raj. Not the small crowd of kibitzers, including spouse, watching you fish. Or the memory of the trout already caught that day, or the prospect of the feast of luscious pink meat they will yield. Or the aching fatigue that comes from a day of hopping over shoreline boulders and casting a fly line time after time in the thin air a mile and a half above sea level, so that you become afflicted by a case of what on a scale of one to ten is called the Rocky Mountain Stupids and hang your casts in trees, more than ordinarily, and fear that you are about to collapse.

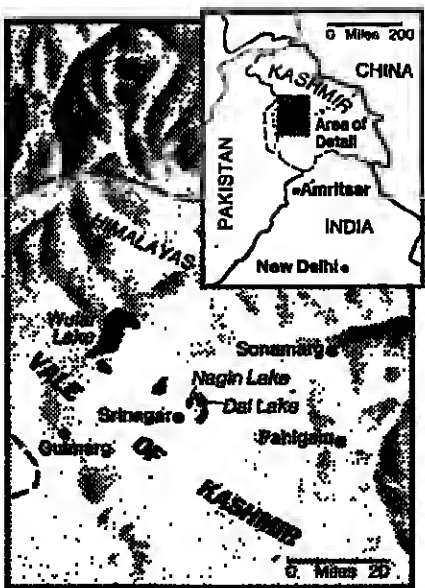
All this will be savored or suffered later, but not now.

Wham! There is a silvery-gold flash in the water, and suddenly you are fast to a fish whose heavy, authoritative pull says that this trout, the last you will catch this day, will also be the best.

"Big fish! Big fish!" exults Mahmood, the grizzled guide who has been acting as fishing coach. The fish thrashes, runs downstream, jumps twice, and is finally brought to a stubborn, stationary sulk near the shoreline boulders. The ghillie, a kind of caddy of the trout stream, scoops with the net and — oh, God, we'll lose him! — misses. He does not miss a second time, and 14 inches of brown trout, sleek, bandsome, mottled with black and red spots, comes ashore. It is a respectable fish on anybody's trout stream.

The scene is played in many variations countless times a year in the Kashmir Valley, an oasis of soft, green growth and sparkling water set like an emerald in the roof of the world.

Vacationers from Europe, the United States and the plains of India come to Kashmir for lots of reasons: to soothe the soul and restore perspective in a setting of sun-dappled lakes and thick forests. To breathe the clean, cool air tinged by the tang of wood smoke and freshly cut lumber. To ride languidly around Srinagar's shikaras. To be charmed by a handsome, sturdy people whose Persian heritage shows in their sharp features and luminous eyes; by a countryside marked off by precisely built, unmarred stone fences; by an architectural style half Alpine and half Oriental. To buy Kashmiri rugs, clothes and handicrafts. To appreciate a mountain scene that evokes lots of places



The New York Times

— Switzerland and the Rockies are often mentioned — but at the same time proclaims its own harmonious and distinctive character.

People come to trek the lower regions of the mountains or, increasingly these days, to climb the higher reaches. Some explore the old city of Srinagar and the outlying villages with cameras. Some watch birds. One of the best ways to experience Kashmir, for those whose tastes run that way, is to settle in one of Srinagar's hundreds of houseboats on either Dal Lake or Nagin Lake in something approaching viceregal style and oomph, then treat it as a base from which to make upcountry forays in search of trout.

It is not necessary to be an experienced or accomplished trout fisherman to make the resulting blend of the elegant and the rustic, the passive and the active, the contemplative and the purposeful, worthwhile. And once you get to Kashmir, the price is very right: the rupee equivalent of about \$50 a day for food and shelter for two, with a large houseboat to yourself, plus about an equal amount for each fishing trip.

We stayed at Butt's Clermont Houseboats at the upper end of Dal Lake, away from the bustle of the main tourist center at the southern end. It is an operation run with impeccable service and cleanliness, and a warm personal touch. The seven houseboats are clustered in a secluded spot that offers a splendid view of both mountains and lake, next to a broad lawn and garden, under towering chinar trees, 15 feet (4.5 meters) in diameter at the trunk. The trees were planted half a millennium ago by the Mogul emperor Akbar.

The houseboats are pretty well set in place, snug against the shoreline, with permanent water and electrical connections and water heaters attached. All the expected comforts are there, plus some others: thick Kashmiri carpets, plush furniture, a full-service dining room, a wood-burning stove that can be put in place on mornings and nights when it turns chilly or damp. At such times you relax in cozy warmth, listening to the rain on the roof and on

the lake. And on such nights you will find a hot-water bottle between the sheets at bedtime.

The place is run by Gulam Butt. He took over in 1982 after the death of his father, who started the enterprise several decades ago and was known to hundreds of Western visitors, including many public figures. Personal attention is the watchword, almost to the point of spoiling the guest. Butt is likely to invite you to his house one evening to sit on his carpeted floor and share a delicious Kashmiri meal.

A reason for building a Kashmir vacation around fishing is that, quite apart from the basic, visceral thrill of the sport, fishing offers a way to establish a particularly intimate connection with one's environment. Somehow, you come to feel more in harmony with a place by fishing in it.

And for otherwise competent but unexceptional anglers who, like me, have never worked up the courage to try fly fishing — the highest form of the sport — Kashmir is a good place to begin.

You get a lot of help from people like Mahmood, full name Gulam Mohammad Magre, who is one of the best things about Butt's houseboats. In his 70 or so years, Mahmood has learned about all there is to know about Kashmiri trout and how to catch them, and he is eager to share his knowledge. You get a lot of help, too, from the ghillies who change flies for you, indicate the pools, carry your gear, string the fish and, in short, enable you to concentrate on the fishing without having to worry about all the things that will claim your energy and attention if you later want to fly-fish for trout elsewhere.

And because you have reserved your own section of the river for a whole day (under the British system of exclusive "beats," enforced by a government "watcher") you have no competition from other fishermen. Thus, the traveler who wants to see other parts of India, then lounge on a Kashmiri houseboat and do a little fishing on the side, finds the fishing arrangements very much in his favor.

One thing is absolutely necessary: Learn the rudiments of casting with a fly rod before you come. Contrary to common fears, it is not that difficult or time-consuming to get the hang of it. A good instruction book, an inexpensive glass rod eight-to-eight-and-a-half feet long with reel and line to match and a big lawn or stretch of park for practice are all you need.

I learned well enough to catch Kashmiri trout by practicing on my lawn in New Delhi during the winter, with the house cat acting the part of the trout and snatching the unbarbed line with abandon. It is not necessary to bring any tackle to Kashmir, unless you particularly want to, since everything is provided. It might help, though, to read up on the tactics and techniques of trout fishing.

The fishing season in Kashmir runs from April to October. Early-season fishing is of the under-water, or wet-fly, variety. Only artificial flies are allowed, and each day each licensed angler can keep six fish, none shorter than 10 inches. In September, when the snow-fed water has subsided, the big trout are more concentrated and easier to tempt, and dry-fly fishing becomes feasible.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
Bankers	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
General	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
IBM	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Microsoft	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Oracle	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Unisys	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Wang	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Qatar	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Shell	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
British	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Amoco	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Exxon	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Amstar	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Eastman	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Johnson	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
McKesson	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Wal-Mart	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Target	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Wendy's	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Yum!	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
7-Eleven	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
McDonald's	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Wendy's	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Yum!	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
7-Eleven	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
McDonald's	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00

Dow Jones Averages				
Index	1983	1984	Low	High
Industrial	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Transportation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Utilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Commodities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finance	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

NYSE Index				
Index	1983	1984	Low	High
Industrial	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Transportation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Utilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Commodities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finance	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Thursdays NYSE Closing				
Vol.	4.5m	5.1m	5.2m	5.3m
Prev. Consol.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Prev. Consol.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Prev. Consol.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Prev. Consol.	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

AMEX Diaries				
Index	1983	1984	Low	High
Industrial	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Transportation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Utilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Commodities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finance	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

NASDAQ Index				
Index	1983	1984	Low	High
Industrial	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Transportation	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Utilities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Commodities	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finance	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

AMEX Most Actives				
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Chg.
Bankers	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
General	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
AT&T	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
IBM	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Microsoft	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Oracle	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Unisys	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Wang	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Qatar	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Shell	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
British	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Amoco	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Exxon	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Amstar	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Eastman	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Johnson	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
McKesson	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Wal-Mart	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Target	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Wendy's	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
Yum!	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
7-Eleven	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00
McDonald's	1,000	100.00	99.00	+1.00

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
100.00	99.00	Bankers	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Bankers	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Bankers	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	General	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	General	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	General	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	AT&T	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	AT&T	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	AT&T	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	IBM	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	IBM	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	IBM	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Microsoft	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Microsoft	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Microsoft	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Oracle	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Oracle	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Oracle	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Unisys	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Unisys	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Unisys	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Wang	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Wang	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Wang	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Qatar	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Qatar	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Qatar	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Shell	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Shell	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Shell	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	British	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	British	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	British	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Amoco	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Amoco	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Amoco	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Exxon	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Exxon	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Exxon	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Amstar	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Amstar	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Amstar	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Eastman	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Eastman	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Eastman	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Johnson	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Johnson	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Johnson	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	McKesson	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	McKesson	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	McKesson	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Wal-Mart	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Wal-Mart	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Wal-Mart	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Target	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Target	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Target	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Wendy's	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Wendy's	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Wendy's	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Yum!	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Yum!	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Yum!	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	7-Eleven	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	7-Eleven	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	7-Eleven	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	McDonald's	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	McDonald's	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	McDonald's	1.00	4.00	10.00

## Dow Off After 3 Days of Gains

NEW YORK — After climbing to a three-month high, the New York Stock Exchange gave ground Thursday for the first time in four sessions as some investors cashed in on their profits.

General Motors and other automobile stocks were hard hit. There was an extraordinary amount of speculation in takeover stocks such as Esmark, Binney & Smith, Blue Bell, Pioneer Corp. and Enterra.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 5.03 to 1,181.53. The Dow rose 12.25 Tuesday and gained 3.56 Wednesday to 1,186.56, its highest level since it finished at 1,197.03 Feb. 3.

Declines edged advances 806 to 767. Volume was 91.9 million shares, down from 107.1 million Wednesday.

"This was a normal pullback following a substantial rally and the overall market was better than the averages showed," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "Some institutions feel the 1,200 level of the Dow Jones average is a ceiling, which might not be correct."

The big name stocks were the weak ones today but I think they are going to come back in the near future," said Harry Laubscher of Paine Webber. "The buyers are starting to come back into the fray."

"The reports of retailers were extremely strong, and that was disappointing to those who had been hoping for an economic slowdown to ease inflation and interest rate fears," said Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp.

There was little reaction to the Treasury's announcement late Wednesday that it would sell \$16.5 billion worth of bonds and notes for its quarterly refunding beginning next week.

## M-1 Drops \$3.6 Billion

NEW YORK — The M-1 measure of the U.S. money supply fell \$3.6 billion — more than expected — in the latest statistical week.

"Most say this will be the last decline in money supply we'll see for some time," said David M. Jones, economist at Aubrey G. Lantano & Co. "We look for sharp increases in May in part because of a surge in credit demand."

William V. Sullivan, senior vice president at Dean Witter Reynolds, said most of the decline in April was believed due to faulty seasonal adjustment by the Federal Reserve.

M-1, currency in circulation and money in checking and similar accounts, was a seasonally adjusted average of \$532.2 billion in the week that ended April 23, compared with \$535.8 billion the previous week. That week's M-1 level was revised to \$535.8 billion from \$535.9 billion. In the last 13 weeks, M-1 averaged a 6.6-percent rate of gain.

Esmark was the most active NYSE-listed issue, up 1 1/2% to 57 1/2 after a block of a million shares at \$55. Kohlberg, Kravis & Roberts proposed a \$55-a-share leveraged buyout. There was speculation that Esmark management might make a follow-up offer.

Eastman Kodak, a 3-point winner Wednesday on higher first-quarter earnings, was the second most active issue, up 3/4 to 65 1/4, after introducing a new copier.

Pioneer Corp. was third, up 2 1/2 to 31. Pioneer said it could not explain the activity.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE
100.00	99.00	Bankers	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Bankers	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Bankers	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	General	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	General	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	General	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	AT&T	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	AT&T	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	AT&T	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	IBM	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	IBM	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	IBM	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Microsoft	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Microsoft	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Microsoft	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Oracle	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Oracle	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Oracle	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Unisys	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Unisys	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Unisys	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Wang	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Wang	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Wang	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Qatar	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Qatar	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Qatar	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	Shell	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Shell	1.00	4.00	10.00	100.00	99.00	Shell	1.00	4.00	10.00
100.00	99.00	British	1.00														



TECHNOLOGY

The 'Factory of the Future'  
Is Present Reality in Japan

By MARSHALL SCHUON  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The automobile has been high-tech and low-tech, but what it has been mostly is middle-tech, wallowing along as a conventional product — until the need for greater fuel economy prompted new materials and new ideas.

Given that impetus, the automobile today is in some ways what it was in its infancy, a device on the forward edge of innovation. It is a sophisticated collection of parts, of electronics, of onboard computers and intricate engine controls.

Enormous amounts of money have been spent to infuse the product with the best quality while keeping the cost competitive. To that end, Detroit has followed the Japanese lead in automation and inventory control, and in soliciting ideas and mutually beneficial assistance from the labor force.

Meanwhile, GM is proceeding with plans for an automated, computerized plant.

U.S. cars are now built in much the same way as cars in Japan, but you still have to be very early to beat the Japanese. They have computerized plants that can run at night without any workers on the factory floor.

The first such factory to go into operation was the internal-combustion plant of Nippon Engineering Co., according to an executive who spoke recently at a London conference on world trends and prospects in manufacturing technology.

The executive, M. Eugene Merchant, is director of advanced manufacturing research at Melcor Research Associates, a metals-testing company in Cincinnati. He told delegates that Nippon's plant has been running 21 hours a day machining cylinder heads for diesel engines. The number of workers was reduced to 4 from 31, he said, and the number of machines required to make the parts was cut to 6 from 31.

Another Japanese company, Fanuc Ltd., has begun almost wholly unmanned night operations in its production of robots and other tools. Mr. Merchant said the unmanned system includes 22 machining centers served by robots that load and unload the parts from pallets.

During the day, there are 19 workers on the machining floor, Mr. Merchant said. "At night, there is no one on the floor and only one person in the control room." In any 24-hour period, he added, the availability of the machines is nearly 100 percent, and utilization rates average 65 to 70 percent. Productivity has increased dramatically, and the factory now turns out 100 more robots, 75 more machining centers and 75 more wire-cut machines a month than it did before the new technology.

Meanwhile, General Motors Corp. is moving ahead with plans for a completely automated, computer-based plant. Dan Stainforth, manager of the \$52-million project for GM's Saginaw Steering Gear division, said the factory would assemble front-wheel-drive axles, beginning with a pilot facility in the autumn of 1985. The plant, next to the division's headquarters in Saginaw, Michigan, will reach full computerization and production two years later.

"We think we have a competitive problem in the world market," Mr. Stainforth said, "so the driving force here is a need to be competitive. And the thing that really makes this factory of the future is the tying together of various elements of the factory through computer integration."

As with the Japanese plants, he said, the factory will have the capability of running almost unmanned — although the company promises no one will lose a job as a result. "There will be no labor to load and unload machinery or move material," Mr. Stainforth said, "but there will be people necessary to monitor the activity and to program it and to maintain it."

As conceived, he said, the project will adapt an existing product line as a learning laboratory. "The output will be in addition to our current output," he said, "so we see it as being part of our plan to preserve our place in the market and to preserve our employment."

Early on, he said, GM invited the union local to participate in the project, and hourly workers have assisted with the planning.

Esmark  
Receives  
Merger Bid

Investment Firm  
Offers \$2.3 Billion

The Associated Press  
CHICAGO — Esmark Inc., a large international holding company with revenue of \$4.1 billion last year, announced Thursday that it had received a \$2.28-billion cash merger offer from a New York investment firm.

Esmark said that Kohlberg Kravis & Roberts had offered it \$55 for each of the 41,619,000 shares outstanding in the first quarter of 1984 ended Jan. 28, 1984. The offer was made by a committee of Esmark's board of directors to meet Thursday to consider the offer.

KKR officials in New York refused comment on the reported offer.

Earlier in the day, Esmark arranged a suspension of trading of its stock on the New York Stock Exchange pending a "significant announcement." Friday, Esmark stock rose \$1.25 Wednesday, closing at \$45.25.

Esmark said any offer like KKR's "would be subject to certain conditions, including the arrangement of necessary bank financing by KKR and the approval of the board of directors and stockholders of Esmark."

In the fiscal year ended Oct. 29, 1983, Esmark had \$117.5 million in earnings on revenue of \$4.1 billion. The company has more than 70,000 employees and ranks among the top 50 industrial corporations in the United States.

Esmark has interests in foods, personal products, chemicals, vehicle rental, distilled spirits, cosmetics and fashion, high fidelity and industrial products. Its subsidiaries operate in more than 100 countries worldwide.

Prices Rise 0.7% in Italy

ROME — Italian consumer prices rose 0.7 percent in April, the same increase as in March, the government said Thursday. The year-to-year increase was 11.6 percent in April, down from 12 percent in March and 16.6 percent in April 1983.

Currency Options Gain Popularity

Firms Try to Cut  
Risk of Shifts in  
Exchange Rates

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune  
LONDON — Union Carbide Corp. does not like gambling on the wisdom of currency forecasts.

So when it bid last February for a Deutsche-mark-denominated contract to help build a petrochemical plant in the Middle East, the U.S. chemical company went to one of its banks and bought insurance in the form of a currency option. Such options provide the right — but not the obligation — to buy or sell a currency at a given price during a set period.

"We really are exposed the minute we submit our bid," says Jeffrey Donahue, Union Carbide's director of international Treasury Management, a joint venture of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. and Marine Midland Bank. "It is the most important development of the past 10 years" in the foreign-exchange market.

While Mr. Donahue's zeal is that of a salesman, more and more companies are taking to options. "They give you the security of position on the downside, and you still have the opportunity to gain on the upside," says Trevor Harrison, deputy treasurer at Imperial Chemical Industries PLC.

For all its new popularity, the currency-option market remains a tiny fraction of the traditional "forward" currency market. In the old days, Union Carbide probably would have covered its risk by buying a forward contract, committing it to buy or sell the currency at a given rate on a specified date. If it did not win the contract, however, Union Carbide might have been stuck with an obligation to sell marks at an unattractive rate.

Because they involve less risk for the bank, forward contracts are much cheaper than options. Union Carbide paid about 1 percent of the face value for its 90-day option to sell the mark. On an annual basis, the company finds that options tend to cost 1 to 2 percentage points more than forward contracts.

With such "nifty tricks," as Mr. Donahue puts it, risk-shy companies are more willing to pursue international business. "For an up-front payment of a couple percent you can all go home and sleep at night," says



Currency trading at the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

Doug McGregor, a currency dealer at Barclays Bank.

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The forward contract generally is more attractive when a company is sure of the timing and size of a foreign-currency risk and reasonably confident about the outlook for the currency, treasurers say. As the uncertainty rises, however, so does the appeal of the option.

The classic buyer of a currency option is, like Union Carbide, bidding for a contract that involves foreign-currency risk. But, says Mr. Donahue, "we're finding more and more uses for them."

The options can be used to cover all kinds of actual or potential outlays or income — cross-border takeover bids, orders from foreign suppliers, dividends from overseas subsidiaries — whenever the risk seems worth the cost of the option. Bankers say they also sell options to investment managers who, for example, expect the dollar to dive eventually but do not want to miss out on high U.S. bond yields in the meantime.

"It has fairly universal appeal — from the big boys right through to the small chaps," says Mr. McGregor of Barclays.

If the big boys and small chaps are starting to buy options, though, they are nowhere near satisfying all of the banks and brokers willing to sell or arrange them.

European-based sellers of options, whose number swells by the week, include Hill Samuel & Co., Hambros Bank, Barclays, (Continued on Page 13, Col. 1)

Thomson Plans  
Bond Issue to  
Aid Ailing Unit

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — Thomson SA, France's largest electronics company, will soon offer 1.2 billion francs (\$144 million) in bonds convertible into equity of an important but ailing subsidiary, Thomson's chairman, Alain Gomez, said Thursday.

The move is believed to be the first of its kind since the Socialist government in 1981 nationalized 11 leading industrial groups, including Thomson. Mr. Gomez and other company executives said the bond issue is part of a government-backed effort to restore the nationalized companies to profitability by 1985.

The subsidiary is Thomson-CSF, which, though government-controlled, has shares traded on the Paris Bourse.

Industry Minister Laurent Fabius has repeatedly warned chief executives of the nationalized companies that they risk losing their jobs if they do not report profits by 1985. The only exceptions are the ailing steel companies Usinor and Sacilor.

Thomson will begin moving out of the red in the second half of 1984, following a corporate reorganization last year, but expects to report a loss for the year on a projected sales increase of about 8 percent, Mr. Gomez said at a news conference.

"The goal is to have positive results in 1985, and this is attainable," he added.

Last year Thomson reduced its estimated net loss to about 1.25 billion francs from 2.2 billion in 1982. Consolidated sales, unadjusted for last year's acquisitions and disposals of subsidiaries, rose to \$6.3 billion from \$4.7 billion in 1982. Adjusted, sales totaled \$0.8 billion.

Mr. Gomez, who became chairman in 1982, said the earnings improvement would continue throughout 1984 "at the same pace" as in 1983, "so we move from red to black in the second part of this year."

Responding to questions about the bond offering, he and other executives said it was intended to

recapitalize Thomson-CSF, which had a negative net worth of 550 million francs at the end of last year after a net loss of 892 million francs for the year, largely in the ailing components sector.

In 1982, Thomson-CSF had a 1.9-billion-franc loss. A senior Thomson executive said that "it represents a bankrupt situation, which we intend to correct by the offering." He said Thomson-CSF's net worth would total 650 million francs after the operation is completed at the end of this year.

Of the 1.2 billion francs in bonds being offered, half will be subscribed to by Thomson SA and half will be offered to the public. Terms and other details, such as the share prices of conversion, will be decided by the boards of Thomson and its subsidiary May 22 and May 23, respectively, company executives said.

About half of Thomson-CSF's 10 million outstanding shares remained in private hands after the nationalization of the parent company, previously known as Thomson-Brandt. They have traded on the Bourse recently at about 340 francs a share.

"We are convinced that the offering will be a success, since there are many investors interested, both inside and outside France," said Christian Aubin, Thomson's financial director. By the end of the year, through the conversions, the number of Thomson-CSF shares outstanding will have risen to about 13.5 million, he said.

In related moves, Thomson will attempt to restore profitability in key sectors, including components and medical equipment, mainly through management streamlining and continuing substantial investments. Mr. Gomez said. This year, he said, the group's total industrial investments will rise 28 percent from the 1983 adjusted level of 2.5 billion francs.

The adjustments take account of such moves as last year's transfer of Thomson's telecommunications business to Cie Generale d'Electricite and its acquisition of West Germany's Telefunken consumer electronics group.

Sweden Doubles FRN,  
Lowers Interest Offered

By Juris Kaza

International Herald Tribune  
STOCKHOLM — Sweden has nearly doubled its \$800-million floating-rate note issue on the U.S. market, to \$1.5 billion, and lowered the terms offered to investors, in response to "very strong market demand," according to Peter Engstrom, a director and head of the International Loan Department of Sweden's national debt office.

Sweden lowered the interest to 55 basis points (100 basis points equal 1 percent) over the U.S. three-month certificate of deposit rate, from 60 basis points originally — a potential savings in interest payments of \$750,000 a year. (The actual interest will be 55 basis points over the CD rate or 40 points below the prime rate, whichever is lower; the prime formula was unchanged.) The first coupon will be set May 11.

Tuan Hjung, a vice president of Salomon Brothers in New York, which is lead manager, said the amount for the seven-year notes "is, I believe, a record in the domestic floating-rate-note market."

"The name is excellent, and there is a need for quality short-term paper," Mr. Hjung explained, adding that expectations for U.S. interest rates also favored FRNs: "When you expect rates to go up, you should stay short, and a floater is the best instrument."

The notes can be redeemed by investors, or "put," every anniversary of the issue. A trader at a major New York brokerage said, "Basically, the major attraction is a one-year put." He also said the terms of the issue offered "a fairly decent rate. Everything goes for it, nothing against it." The trader said domestic U.S. banks and institutional investors appeared to be buying most of the notes, judging from the allocation his house received.

The notes are backed by a line of credit provided by a syndicate of international banks led by Chase Manhattan. The credit could provide funds to Sweden if investors

exercise their put option and Salomon Brothers is unable to resell these notes.

Mr. Engstrom said proceeds of the borrowing would be used to retire expensive loans and stretch out the repayment schedule of Sweden's foreign debt.

"In terms of our shaving peaks in repayment, we have done that by \$2.5 billion so far," Mr. Engstrom said. He indicated that, in future borrowings, Sweden would look primarily for opportunities to reduce the cost of its foreign debt.

"If we see an opportunity for a deal that can reduce costs and extend maturities we might do it," he said.

Mr. Engstrom said he could not give a precise indication of how much the latest borrowing and other recent "debt-management activities" had affected Sweden's foreign-debt service costs. But before the FRN issue was increased, a high-level Swedish official estimated that Sweden was reducing its foreign debt service costs by about 250 million kronor (\$31.25 million) a year.

Debt office figures from the fiscal year that ended June 30, 1983, showed that Sweden's debt payments would peak in 1985-89. Dollar loan repayments were to peak in 1988, the figures showed.

Applications Rise in U.S.  
For Unemployment Pay

WASHINGTON — New applications for unemployment insurance benefits increased to a seasonally adjusted 355,000 in the week that ended April 21, up 10,000 from the week before, the Labor Department said Thursday.

The number of people receiving benefits under regular state programs totaled 2,448 million in the week that ended April 14, the latest period for which that figure was available. That was down from 2,472 million the previous week.

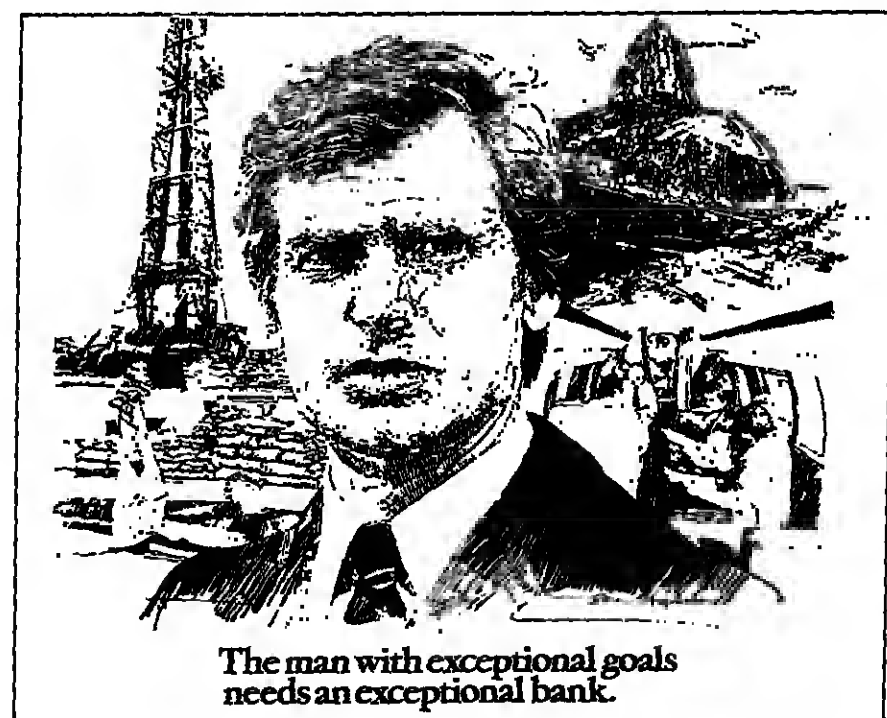
London Traders Now Playing 'Footsie'

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Traders here began playing footsie Thursday. The London International Financial Futures Exchange began trading a futures contract based on the FT-SE stock index, and the London Stock Exchange's options market introduced an option on the index. The new FT-SE, which stands for Financial Times-Stock Exchange, is becoming known as "Footsie."

"Volume for the futures contract was 1,277 trades. The option volume was 2,373. A trader at the brokerage Sheppard & Associates described the first-day futures volume as mildly disappointing but called the options volume "fantastic."

Meanwhile, the Chicago Board of Trade said it was near an agreement with the Stock Exchange to allow trading in Chicago of futures based on the FT-SE index.



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Markets Closed

Banks and financial markets were closed Thursday in Japan because of a holiday. They will also be closed Saturday for a holiday.







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Most Major U.S. Airlines Increase Their Fares

By Agis Salpukas  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Most major U.S. airlines, led by American Airlines, have raised their fares, as of May 1.

American based the increases on a comprehensive plan that it introduced in March 1983 that links fares to distance traveled, eliminating many discount fares. That plan was also adopted by most of the other U.S. airlines.

The round of increases comes at a time when air traffic has been rising and the industry is becoming optimistic about the summer travel season.

The major impact of the increases was on trips of 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) or more. The price of such trips went up one cent a mile plus a 1.8-percent federal tax.

Charles Novak, manager of corporate communications for United Airlines, said the one-way fare from New York to Los Angeles, for example, would rise to \$459 from \$433.

He said the fare from New York to Salt Lake City would increase to \$416 from \$399.

Wherever the coach fares were adjusted, first-class fares were also increased to maintain the differential.

There were also increases on Super-Saver fares, discount fares that usually must be purchased 7 to 14 days in advance and must be round trip. Those fares were increased by \$20 round trip.

The airlines also increased many fares that were not based on the distance-traveled formula — such as other types of discount fares.

Some carriers such as United said they had raised only a few

fares because most were not based on the distance formula.

Joseph E. Stroup 3d, manager of corporate communications for American, said, however, that the carrier had raised fares on about 20 percent of its system to bring the fares in line with distance traveled.

He said that even after the current round of increases, not all the fares were based on the distance formula because carriers such as Continental had cut fares in many markets and American was matching the lower fares.

Some of the increases were sizable. American, for example, increased the one-way fare between Los Angeles and Washington to \$519 from \$439.

In an even greater change, the fare between Cleveland and Phoenix went up to \$509 from \$380 — an increase of \$129.

Among the airlines that general-

ly followed American's fare increases were United, Eastern, Trans World, Northwest, Frontier, Republic, USAir and Piedmont. Some carriers had minor exceptions to the American increases.

Mark E. Daugherty, an airline analyst for Dean Witter, said in an interview that the fare increase was timed well because "it's spring and early summer, travel is bouncing back."

"Hopefully the economy will be strong to generate further traffic increases for the rest of the year," he added.

He said the only danger was that the economy would slow down, causing traffic to decline and leaving the airlines stuck with higher fares.

So far, however, the American formula has helped many of the airlines to recover their earnings and look forward to a strong second quarter.

## Paribas Offers Undisclosed Sum For Becker Stake

The Associated Press  
NEW YORK — The French state-owned bank Paribas has proposed, as expected, to buy the stock it does not own in the Wall Street investment firm A.G. Becker Paribas Inc., Becker said Thursday.

Paribas owns just over half of Becker, the 91-year-old firm's 270 employees own the rest. In addition, Paribas, which has \$60 billion in assets, is raising Becker's capital base to about \$300 million, from \$226.7 million at the start of this year.

Terms of Paribas' proposal were not disclosed, because Becker is a private firm, but "the price is at a premium over book value and is being very favorably received by the employee-shareholders," said John G. Heilmann, deputy chairman of Becker. He said the employees were expected to vote on the matter within two months.

Last week Becker's chairman, Herve M. Pinet, sent a letter to the shareholders saying talks were under way with Paribas to raise Becker's capital base. He said it appeared such an increase could "best be accomplished if the employee ownership were to be redeemed."

Many small, privately held Wall Street firms have needed to strengthen their capital positions to compete against larger brokerage houses. Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb Inc. said its decision last month to be acquired by Shearson/American Express Inc. was largely related to a need to bolster its capital base.

## Hanson, USI Holding Talks That May Lead to Merger

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Sir Gordon White, chairman of Hanson Industries Inc., said Thursday that lawyers for his company were holding talks with U.S. Industries Inc. that could lead to a merger agreement.

An attorney for USI refused to comment beyond saying "it's a very fluid situation."

Hanson Industries, the U.S. arm of London-based Hanson Trust PLC, is offering \$311 million, or \$23 a share, for USI. A group of USI managers, supported by the New York investment bank of Kelo & Co., are offering \$533 million, or \$24 a share.

But USI announced Tuesday

that the management group had met considerable obstacles in lining up financing for its bid. Reflecting that uncertainty, the USI board withdrew its recommendation that shareholders refrain from tendering their shares to Hanson, whose bid expires at midnight Monday. The board said shareholders should decide for themselves whether to tender.

USI is a Stamford, Connecticut-based maker of industrial products, building materials and furniture. Hanson's operations include building supplies, brewing equipment, batteries, tools, shoes and meat packing and food services.

USI shares closed at \$22.875 a share on the New York Stock Exchange Thursday, unchanged from Wednesday.

## Chief Scientist Quits Atari to Join Apple

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Alan Kay, chief scientist at Atari Inc. and an important figure in Atari's effort to regain prominence in the home-computer market, has resigned to take a top research post at Apple Computer Inc., according to the company.

Mr. Kay is considered one of the leading scientists in the computer field. Analysts said his defection was a sharp blow to Atari, a unit of Warner Communications. Some said it could impair the company's ability to meet its stated goal of developing an entirely new kind of computer that home users would regard as a needed "appliance," rather than as a toy or a sophisticated typewriter.

## DeVee-Holmes Int. N.V.

Adjusted for recent 2/4 for 1 stock split. Prices in U.S. dollars

Quote as of May 3, 1984.

First Commerce Securities Inc.

Hennepin 445

107 St. Amsterdam

Telephone: (20) - 280001

Telex: 145075 firo nl

## Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Price as at 3-5-84

U.S. \$ 12.48

Sterling 12.12

D.Marks 44.40

Sw.Franks 41.24

Fr.Franks 131.59

SDR's 301.29

Chartered Capital Management Ltd.

P.O. Box 187, 7 Don Street

St. Helier, Jersey JE1 1AA

Telex: 350500 JCM

Valuers White Wolf S.A.

1, Quai de Mont-Saint

231 Geneva 1, Switzerland

Telex: 31 82 51 - Telex 28 305

## Shell Executives Offer Stock to Royal Dutch

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Shell Oil Co. said Wednesday that its president and several other Shell executives will tender their stock to the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, which is offering to acquire the 30.6 percent of Shell stock it does not already own.

The executives said they would tender a total of about 100,000 shares, which represents the stock held by them directly and held for their account in a company stock fund. The executives' decision was a blow to other Shell shareholders, who had complained that the Royal Dutch/Shell offer of \$58 a share was too low.

## COMPANY NOTES

ASTROTECH CORP., a newly formed joint venture for the marketing of cellular mobile telephones, plans to put an experimental cell-site into operation in July in the Orlando, Florida, area, according to William Woodruff, the company's president. The company is jointly owned by units of Mitsubishi Electric Corp., Mitsubishi Corp. and Plessey Telecommunications and Office Systems PLC.

Bayerische Motoren-Werke AG said it will pay a 11-Denmark mark dividend (\$4.04) on 1983 results plus a bonus of 1 DM. On 1982 results the company paid 10 DM on old shares and five on new shares issued in 1982.

Carrefour, the French supermarket chain, is studying the possibility

of expanding to the United States or the Far East or both, Denis Deforey, the company's president said at a press conference. It is also looking into diversification in countries where it already has operations — Brazil, Spain or Argentina.

Eastman Kodak Co. has introduced a new copier-duplicator, the Ektrascript 225, which automatically makes two-sided copies of both one-sided and two-sided originals. The company said the new copier will also handle a wider range of paper stocks than previous Kodak copiers. The company said the 225, designed to operate at 4,200 images an hour, should be available this summer in New York, Chicago and Los Angeles.

Lloyds Bank PLC said it would

take a charge of £340 million (\$476 million) against reserves for the period ending June 30 to cover tax liabilities stemming from proposed government changes in capital-tax allowances. Lindsay Alexander, the chairman, told the annual meeting Thursday.

Standard Oil Co. of California, which accepted about 132.5 million Gulf Oil Corp. shares for payment April 27, will receive about \$99.3 million in Gulf dividends that would otherwise have gone to Gulf stockholders, the companies said Wednesday. Social accepted all Gulf stock tendered in response to its \$80-a-share cash offer a day after the Federal Trade Commission gave conditional approval to its \$13.2-billion purchase of Gulf.

## Currency Options Are Gaining in Popularity

(Continued from Page 11)

Lloyds Bank, Credit Suisse, Union Bank of Switzerland and Swiss Bank Corp. Among U.S.-based banks in the game are Citibank, Marine Midland, Chemical Bank, Bank of America, Salomon Brothers and Goldman, Sachs & Co.

Recently, three big Japanese banks — Bank of Tokyo, Fuji Bank and Sumitomo Bank — all joined the action.

"It's the flavor of the month," sturges an American banker in London.

"The banks all feel they have to

be competitive in this area, so they're all putting their goods on display," says Robert Gare of Lloyds Bank Financial Options, a London-based futures and options broker. "I'm not really sure that they've worked out what the ultimate profitability will be."

Banks either offer options tailor-made for the buyer or obtain ready-made option contracts from one of the exchanges that trades them (see related story).

Most banks involved expect the tailor-made options to become more standardized, allowing grants of options to spread their risk by selling parts of their portfolio in an interbank market. Such a devel-

opment would allow banks to provide bigger options and longer durations. At present, options typically total \$1 million to \$10 million.

The banks also have a considerable marketing and education chore ahead of them. Mr. Harding of International Treasury Management figures that only about 25 major U.S. companies are using currency options. The number for Europe, where foreign-exchange risks are more of a problem, is perhaps 100, he says.

"No one wants to be the first one in," says Denis Huggatt, a treasury official at Blue Circle Industries PLC, a British cement maker that is considering options.

## Philadelphia Leads Way On Currency Options

LONDON — Europe, with its reliance on international trade, is the ideal breeding ground for currency options, and London is Europe's biggest financial center.

Yet the largest organized market for currency options is across the ocean at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, and some bankers say that London is in danger of losing out on a big opportunity.

The London International Financial Futures Exchange, or LIFFE, says it is seriously considering currency options but has set no target date for introducing them. "We do feel there is a market there," says Michael Jenkins, LIFFE's chief executive.

But LIFFE eschews the scatter-shot approach of U.S. exchanges that launch new contracts as rapidly as possible on the theory that at least a few will hit the mark. The London exchange says it wants to concentrate for now on its new stock-index futures, which began trading Thursday, and its forthcoming U.S. Treasury bond futures.

The London Stock Exchange's options market also says it is considering currency options. "At the moment," says David Sten, chairman of the exchange's options panel, "it's no more than a twinkle in our eye."

But Mr. Sten allows that London is in danger of losing out to other currency-option centers. If London moves fast, he says, "we can grab the business from the whole of Europe."

If London does not move fast, says Robert Gare of London-based Taitelsoot Financial Options, "they're finished." He accuses the London exchanges of overcaution and says, "I don't see that they have an awful lot to lose."

John Mathias, a vice president in the treasury department at Citibank in London, says London will risk more loss of business to the United States if it delays too long in introducing an options market. Another threat to the London exchange, he says, is that they will be

rendered less necessary by the growth of an informal, telephone market among banks.

Still, some bankers doubt that the currency-options market is big enough yet to warrant exchange trading. Alexander Monnas, a director at Hill Samuel & Co., says the current level of business might result in "a scrappy market with one trade every 15 minutes or half an hour."

The Philadelphia market pioneered exchange-traded currency options in late 1982 and now trades contracts matching the dollar to the pound, Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, yen and Canadian dollar. Much of the demand comes from Europe, and the exchange is considering opening an hour earlier, at 7:30 A.M., to accommodate European traders.

In January, the Chicago Mercantile Exchange began trading options on currency futures (rather than options on the cash-currency market). The Chicago Merc now trades only a dollar-mark contract but plans to add other currencies.

Amsterdam's European Options Exchange has been trading a dollar-guilder contract since late 1982 and last month introduced dollar-pound and dollar-schilling contracts. The exchange says its contracts have proved popular with mid-sized Dutch companies rather than giants. Many foreign bankers say they do not use the exchange, largely because volume is too low. "I think they've done a bad job of marketing so far," says a London banker.

Trying to pep up trading, the Amsterdam exchange has formed links with exchanges in Montreal, Sydney, and Vancouver, British Columbia, allowing an option bought on one exchange to be sold on another.

Some bankers believe that currency options, unlike some other financial futures and options, always will be more of an interbank business than a popular play for individual speculators.

— BOB HAGERTY

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed  
3 May 1984

The net asset values (NAV) shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the permission of the Investment Company Institute. The following information is provided for informational purposes only and does not constitute an offer of securities. For more information, please contact your broker or the fund company.

(a) = daily; (b) = weekly; (c) = bi-monthly; (d) = quarterly; (e) = semi-annually; (f) = annually

BANK OF AMERICA INVESTMENT SERVICES

(a) Bank of America Bond Fund \$10.84

(b) Bank of America Bond Fund \$10.84

(c) Bank of America Bond Fund \$10.84

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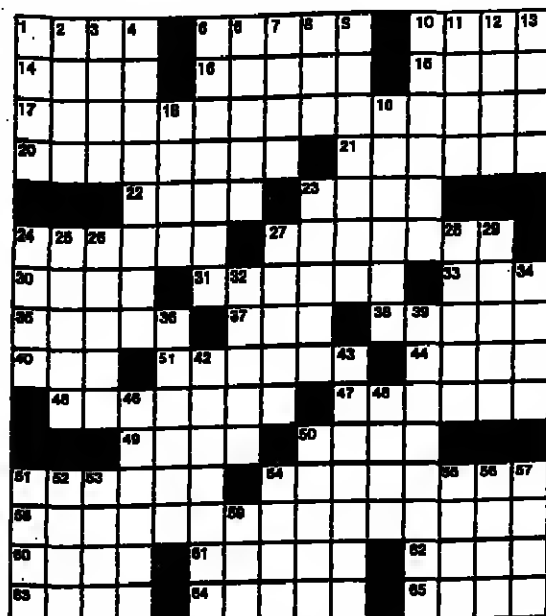












**ACROSS**

1 Mrs. Battle's creator  
5 Million of a kadein  
10 Far-reaching bumper  
14 Champagne bucket  
15 — acids  
16 To — (precisely)  
17 Qualifiers for the award at 38  
20 Dr. Dolittle's duck  
21 Talk-show quips  
22 — patrias  
23 Property of a square  
24 Dr. Dolittle's duck  
27 Crested Brazilian bird  
30 Watch a peep show  
31 Pass, as time  
32 Spenserian heroine  
35 Perfect place to lay an egg  
37 French king: 888-88  
38 Shipplaster  
40 Suffix with any cardinal point  
41 Impressive groupings  
44 Comfort  
45 Unyielding  
47 Employee behind bars

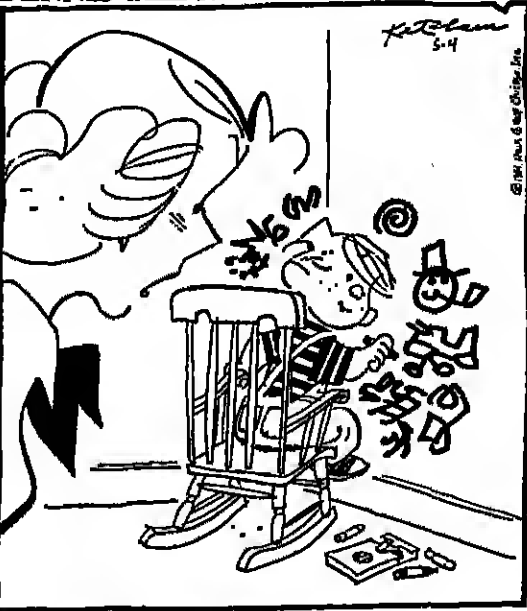
**DOWN**

1 Writer  
2 O'Flaherty  
3 Civil liberties org.  
4 Blinks  
5 "It — You,"  
6 1924 song  
7 Spotlight color  
8 Coin in Qum  
9 Ref. book  
10 Fabric from Angola goats  
11 He led the Connecticut Yankees  
12 Thine, in Tours  
13 Belgradian  
14 Kinski role  
15 Religious figure  
16 Purlis or whirris

23 Indian once in the British army  
24 Book illustrator  
25 Gustave  
26 Where nobil  
27 Redford is one  
28 Mubarak's predecessor  
29 Orosco opus  
30 Liqueur  
31 Flavored  
32 Dams of fiction  
34 Little or Frye  
36 Tenor in "The Magic Flute"  
39 Cabinet for wine and liquor  
40 Malted-cheese dish  
43 These usually have two channels  
44 Ballerina  
45 Mckernow  
46 Donald Duck's cousin  
47 "Don't throw bouquets"  
48 Crack letters  
49 Person from Tara  
50 Blind spot  
51 Spare, e.g.  
52 Biblical scribe  
53 Escortier  
55 Airport abbr.

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## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I'M JUST TRYING TO BRIGHTEN THE CORNER WHERE I AM."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**BODUT**

**YAMOF**

**VEEVOL**

**MUDINS**

Answer here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: TOKIN MINUS HANGAR FIRING  
Answer: What those boxes engaged in while having a few drinks — "INN" FIGHTING

## WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Aberdeen	21	12	Bangkok	32	23
Amsterdam	21	12	Bombay	32	23
Antwerp	21	12	Calcutta	32	23
Berlin	21	12	Hong Kong	32	23
Brussels	21	12	Kobe	32	23
Copenhagen	21	12	Manila	32	23
Dublin	21	12	Osaka	32	23
Frankfurt	21	12	Seoul	32	23
Geneva	21	12	Singapore	32	23
Hamburg	21	12	Tokyo	32	23
London	21	12			
Madrid	21	12			
Moscow	21	12			
Paris	21	12			
Rome	21	12			
Stockholm	21	12			
Vienna	21	12			
Zurich	21	12			

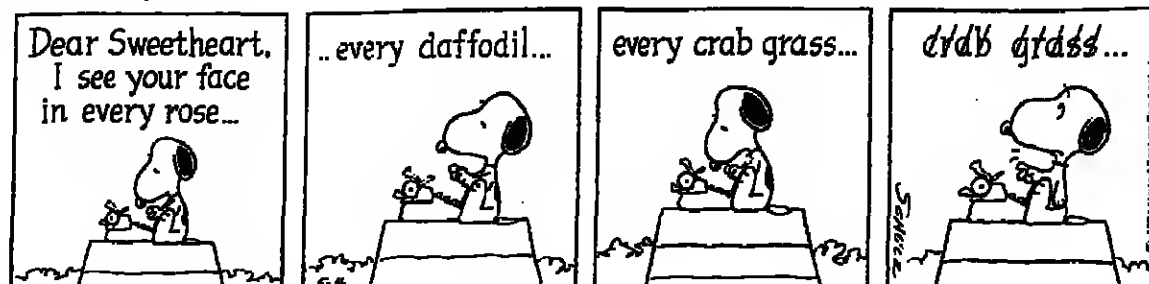
  

MIDDLE EAST	HIGH	LOW	AFRICA	HIGH	LOW
Amman	15	7	Abuja	17	10
Bahra	22	10	Accra	22	10
Beirut	22	10	Algiers	22	10
Jerusalem	22	10	Harare	22	10
Tel Aviv	22	10	Luanda	22	10
			Maputo	22	10
			Nairobi	22	10
			Windhoek	22	10

NORTH AMERICA	HIGH	LOW	SOUTH AMERICA	HIGH	LOW
Atlanta	15	7	Buenos Aires	22	10
Boston	22	10	Caracas	22	10
Chicago	22	10	Lima	22	10
Dallas	22	10	Sao Paulo	22	10
Denver	22	10	Montevideo	22	10
Detroit	22	10	Porto Alegre	22	10
Houston	22	10	Recife	22	10
Los Angeles	22	10	Rio de Janeiro	22	10
Manila	22	10	Santiago	22	10
San Francisco	22	10	Valparaiso	22	10
Seattle	22	10			
Washington	22	10			
Yokohama	22	10			

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



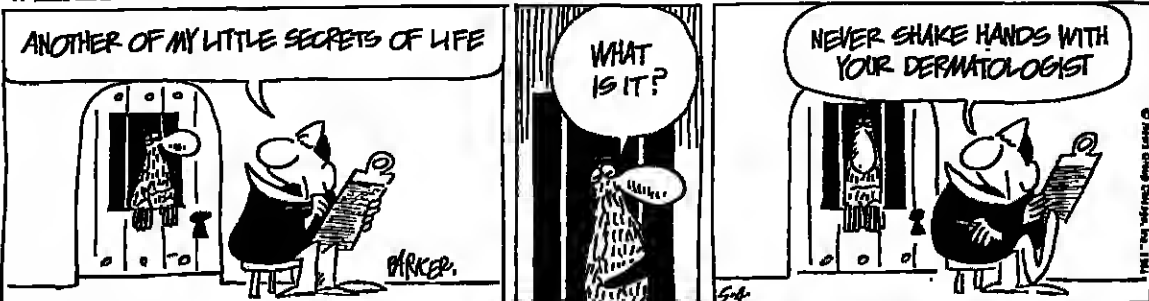
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



# FOLLOW THE AMERICAN POLITICAL CAMPAIGN DAY AFTER DAY IN THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

**THE CANDIDATES**

**THE PARTIES**

**THE ISSUES**

Amsterdam	Close	Prev.	Brussels	Close	Prev.	Frankfurt	Close	Prev.
ABN	340	330	ABN	340	330	ABN	340	330
ACF Holding	183	183	ACF Holding	183	183	ACF Holding	183	183
AKZO	127.50	127.50	AKZO	127.50	127.50	AKZO	127.50	127.50
AKZO	127.50	127.50	AKZO	127.50	127.50	AKZO	127.50	127.50
AKZO	127.50	127.50	AKZO	127.50	127.50	AKZO	127.50	127.50
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AKZO	127.50	127.50	AKZO	127.50	127.50	AKZO	127.50	127.50
AKZO	127.50	127.50	AKZO	127.50	127.50	AKZO	127.50	127.50

Other Markets	May 3
Amsterdam	127.50
Brussels	127.50
Frankfurt	127.50
London	127.50
Paris	127.50
Rome	127.50
Stockholm	127.50
Zurich	127.50

## BOOKS

## PAST IMPERFECT: An Autobiography

By Joan Collins. 336 pp. \$16.95.  
Simon and Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y., 10020.

Reviewed by Christopher Schermering

AS Alexis Carrington Colby in "Dynasty," Joan Collins is the Evita of prime-time, a Medea with lip gloss, who both uses and loves her children as she entices and swats lovers to and from her bosom. In "Past Imperfect" Collins is equally randy — a woman whose wit serves as her armor while she collects a gallery of male slaves with the uncompromising greed of a Nana.

What Collins choreographs here is a world of romance and Beautiful People glamour, sets it in motion, and then proceeds to tetter vicariously on its perimeter, falling off occasionally in moods of high-fashion despair and extravagant sorrows. It is the fodder of the prime-time TV series of the '80s, whose fantasy heroines seem to have no problems retaining a ridiculous number of available handsome men under thumb, while — more to the point — keeping pabulum and pizza stains off those immaculate Nolan Miller gowns. And just as "Dynasty," "Dallas," and "Falcon Crest" are camp versions of the daytime soaps, "Past Imperfect" is an all-out burlesque of the bookcase full of joyless, exasperating memoirs by female Hollywood stars who present themselves as noble, willfully passive leads in their own angst-ridden lives.

Collins is hyperbolic, amusingly so, even operatic on occasion, but her story is told with a self-deprecating, literary-courtesan flourish. She begins at the beginning — whatever that is,

since Collins takes the position that a woman who would reveal her age would reveal any thing. "Thus spake Oscar Wilde," she writes (Collins, who recently graced the pages of Playboy, is 50. Thus spake Simon and Schuster, her publisher.) The half-Jewish, raven-haired beauty is seen growing up in London dodging Nazi air raids and stepping over excited male students ("The ones who flocked after me were of no interest") at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

The elusive, part 17-year-old Collins is finally caught in a web spun by a nefarious handsome British film star. The matinee idol ("black brooding eyes, thick wavy black hair, lips cruel, thick and wet") first has a scout and Coke in his bachelor pad and hands her a brown-paper-wrapped book, which turns up to be pornography. She drains the glass — as alleged mickie — and passes out. When she wakes up, Collins is violently nauseous and no longer a virgin. ("I've been drugged and raped and abused by a 33-year-old degenerate film star and I hated it.") When the star drops her off at her parents, she asks her if he will see her again. "Of course," Collins replies.

Collins marries her alleged rapist, but unlike the thousands of heroines of penny dreadful paperback rape seduction extravaganzas, she finds chauvinist splendor a bitter pill and divorces him seven months later.

In trouble with 20th Century Fox after refusing inappropriate vehicles, she drowns her problems in Chianti and camellian when Warren Beatty comes to the rescue. Collins finds herself in a state of exquisite indecision, finally giving in to Beatty's entreatments. "Don't go Butterly," Beatty is quoted as begging. "Don't leave your bee." A seven-year marriage to Anthony Newley follows, highlighted by indiscretions by both parties. (Ryan O'Neal is Collins' achilles heel.) Then Collins stages a comeback in the sunny B-film "The Stud" and The Bitch, produced by Collins' third husband and based on the novels of her sister Jackie ("Hollywood Wives") Collins.

This takes us up to the point in the late '70s where the British bestselling "Past Imperfect" left off. The revised version is less explicit, deleting most of the explicit from the leading lady dialogue as well as cutting short the descriptions of romantic interludes with Harry Belafonte and others. The additions — a chronicle of the failure of her third marriage and a behind-the-scenes peek at "Dynasty" — are welcome but Collins' penchant for hyperbole gets really out of hand. (One could hardly characterize Henry Kissinger's cameo on "Dynasty" as a "moment of television history.")

"Past Imperfect" is caustic glitz and tactless glitter: open it at any page and a priceless pence falls out onto your lap. ("I am a strong advocate of monogamy — sequentially, that is.") Joan Collins and her sister Jackie may not be the Brontës — but then the Brontës never brought much to a party. "Past Imperfect" is the fun book of the season.

Christopher Schermering, a Washington writer, is at work on a critical study of the television soap opera. He wrote this review for The Washington Post.



Joan Collins

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

KIBITZERS often end a session of expert-watching and say to themselves: "He did not do anything I could not have done."

But they fail to appreciate that the expert has been skillfully avoiding little traps that the observers have not even noticed.

On the diagrammed deal, both teams reached five diamonds as shown after North had contributed a negative double of the one-spade overcall.

At both tables West led his singleton queen of hearts, signaling to all concerned his desire for a ruff. At both tables the declarer won with the king and led a trump to the ten.

In one case, West won with the ace, led a spade to his partner and duly received the heart ruff to defeat the game.

This seemed easy enough to the kibitzers, who did not ap-

preciate that West had avoided a trap. In the replay West fell into it.

When the first trump was led, West's initial thought was to win and play a spade. Just as the first West had done. But there was a slight possibility that East's entry was the club ace instead of the spade ace.

West thought he could solve this problem by holding up his trump ace for a round. On the second round his partner would be able to signal and he would know which black suit to lead.

But West had chosen the wrong man to operate against. South knew exactly what was in the wind. Rather than continue trumps and suffer the impending ruff, he tried a long shot.

The club ace was cashed, the club king was finessed, and the club jack was played. On the fourth round of clubs the

spade queen was thrown from the closed hand, and the defenders' communications had been effectively cut. West scored two trump tricks, but that was the limit for the defense.

Notice that it was not necessary for the clubs to split evenly. South's play would have worked just as well if West had begun with four clubs.

WEST	NORTH	EAST	SOUTH
♠ 7 6 5 3 2	♠ A K Q J	♠ A K Q J	♠ A K Q J
♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2	♥ 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2
♦ A K Q J	♦ A K Q J	♦ A K Q J	♦ A K Q J
♣ A K Q J	♣ A K Q J	♣ A K Q J	♣ A K Q J

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding: West 1♠, North 1♥, East 1♠, South 1♠.

West led the heart queen.

**The Daily Source for International Investors.**



## SPORTS

## Suns Hold Off Jazz: Celtics Easy Victors

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
SALT LAKE CITY — Walter Davis scored a game-high 28 points, four in the final two minutes, as the Phoenix Suns held off the Utah Jazz, 102-97, Wednesday night to even their National Basketball Association Western Conference semifinal series at one game each.

In the other NBA game Wednesday, Boston beat New York to take a 3-0 lead in their Eastern Conference best-of-seven semifinals.

On Thursday night, New Jersey was to host Milwaukee in the first Eastern semifinal, which is tied, 1-1. On Friday, Utah visits Phoenix.

## NBA ROUNDUP

Boston plays at New York and Los Angeles travels to Dallas in the other Western semifinal. Los Angeles leads, 2-0.

The Suns went up by 15 points in the third quarter as Utah went scoreless for over four minutes during one stretch and converted a mere six of 22 field-goal attempts for 27 percent.

The Jazz finished the game with 33 baskets in 89 attempts for 37 percent. Last Sunday, during a 105-95 Utah victory, Phoenix shot just 41 percent.

"It was a different feeling," Davis said of the change of shooting fortunes from the first game. "We could tell their shots weren't going. We were getting the ball off the boards and getting easy baskets. It was the same thing they did to us Sunday."

The Jazz, in the playoffs for the first time in a decade, still managed to cut the Suns' lead to three points in the fourth quarter. Utah, however, could never pull any closer as either Davis, Maurice Lucas or Larry Nance — who finished with 17 and 16 points — consistently hit clutch baskets to maintain the Suns' advantage.

"Every time we made a run at them, they'd hit a big basket," said the Jazz coach, Frank Layden. "We rebounded well and took it to the basket, but we just couldn't get it to go down."

Adrian Dantley scored 26 points and Darrell Griffith 22 to pace the Jazz.

## Celtics 116, Knicks 102

In Boston, Larry Bird scored 37 points and pulled down 11 rebounds to lead the Celtics over New York.

The Knicks, led by Bill Cartwright's 25 points, was unable to rally in the second half as Boston led by at least 9 points throughout the half and by 16 midway through the fourth quarter.

New York's Bernard King was limited to 13 points as Cedric Maxwell's physical play denied King the ball. The two almost came to blows in the fourth quarter.

"Bernard is their catalyst and they need points from him to be effective," Boston coach K.C. Jones said. "Maxwell forced him to take shots he didn't want to take and took him out of his game."

Besides King's 4-of-13 shooting, the Knicks turned the ball over 27 times.

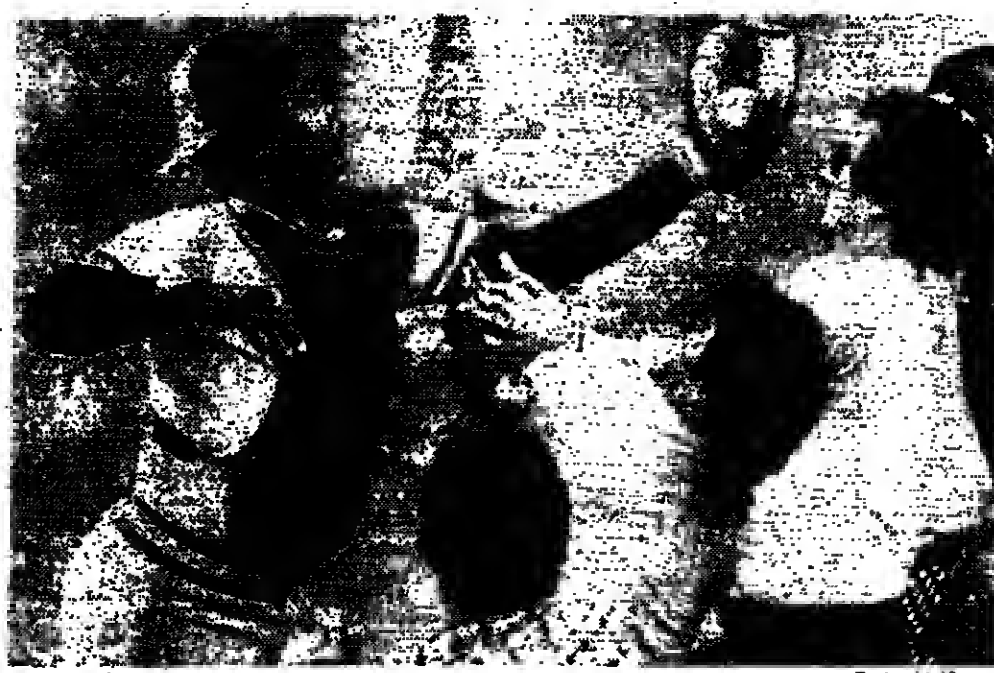
"We were not only getting stripped (of the ball) outside, we were getting stripped on power moves to the basket," Knicks coach Hubie Brown said. "You can't lose the ball that many times and expect to win."

The Celtics had 10 steals in the first half and forced 15 Knicks turnovers. And for New York's vaunted full-court press, it did little to rattle the Celtics.

Boston sixth man Kevin McHale scored 24 points, guard Dennis Johnson 18 and center Robert Parish 18, despite foul problems late in the game. Knick guard Ray Williams did not play because of the death of his sister.

Boston took the lead for good with an 8-point burst midway through the first period, converting four consecutive steals into field goals and a 24-16 margin.

The Celtics expanded their lead to 12 early in the second quarter then held off a Knicks rally that closed the gap to 39-37. Boston then scored the last 7 points of the half, 5 by Johnson and 2 by Parish off Johnson's steal. (AP, UPI)



Orioles catcher Floyd Rayford sent a fan away empty handed and the Indians' Carmelo Castillo back to the dugout with an out when he caught Castillo's popout in foul territory.

## Hoyt Holds Yankees to One Hit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CHICAGO — LaMarr Hoyt threw the first 19 balls Wednesday night before Don Mattingly's pop-fly single cost him a perfect game as the Chicago White Sox posted a 3-0 victory over the Yankees.

The right-hander then got Steve Kemp to hit into a double play and faced the minimum number of 27 batters, in handing the Yankees their sixth straight loss in the last eight games.

Hoyt, 29, who won the American League Cy Young Award with a 24-10 record last year, lost his bid for major-league baseball's 17th perfect game when Mattingly, a left-handed hitter, hit an opposite-field pop-up to short left field with one out in the seventh. The wind-carried ball just beyond a dive by shortstop Jerry Dydzinski.

"I don't think when you throw a one-hit shutout you should be disappointed," said Hoyt, who struck out eight and walked none. "The chances of throwing a perfect game aren't very good anyway. You've got to be lucky. One guy got a hit. So what?"

It was the first career one-hitter for Hoyt (3-2), who had previously thrown three two-hitters. He had lost his last two decisions after a 15-game winning streak.

In Baltimore, Brook Jacoby drove in Mike Fischlin with the tie-breaking run with a bases-loaded sacrifice fly on a 3-2 pitch from Jim Palmer (0-3) in the 16th inning to help Cleveland defeat the Orioles, 9-7. Ron Hassey followed with an RBI single.

In Toronto, Rance Mulliniks drew two bases-loaded walks and Willie Upshaw had three hits and an RBI to lead the Blue Jays to a 7-6 victory over Texas. It was the Rangers' eighth loss in nine games.

In Detroit, Dwight Evans and Jim Rice hit two-run homers to power Boston to a 5-4 triumph over the Tigers.

In Anaheim, Carlos Linares and Mike Davis barked in the eighth, powering Oakland past California, 7-6.

In Seattle, Ken Griffey went 4-for-4 with a home run and three RBIs and Randy Bosh had a pinch-hit, two-run homer, leading Minnesota to an 8-6 triumph over the Mariners.

In the National League, in San Francisco, Al Oliver singled home Chili Davis with the winning run in the eighth inning to help the Giants snap a nine-game losing streak with a 4-3 victory over Los Angeles. The losing streak was the Giants' longest since they moved to San Francisco in 1958.

In Cincinnati, Mario Soto pitched a three-hitter and struck out 13 and Dave Concepcion singled home the go-ahead run in the seventh inning to boost the Reds to their sixth straight triumph, a 3-2 victory over Houston. Soto (3-1) pitched his second complete game of the season.

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## Lukas Has a New Favorite Filly

By Andrew Beyer  
Washington Post Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — When Althea, a filly, ran away from her male rivals to win the Arkansas Derby, her trainer, Wayne Lukas, was almost as by the victory itself.

"Everybody went wild when she came out of the winner's circle. All the women had to be on her, and she won over the men," Lukas said. "I've had the other kind, you know."

Lukas trained the infamous Maria, who was dubbed the "Mugger" for his habit of trying to knock down other horses. And in 1980, he trained one of the blackest villains in thoroughbred history — Codex, who allegedly bumped the filly Genuine Risk in that controversial Freekness.

"The Monday after the Freekness," Lukas recalled, "I got a message that I had some mail at the stable gate. There was a bag of 300 telegrams waiting for me. I read 20 of them, and when I was 0 for 20, I stopped."

So Lukas has enjoyed the unfamiliar role of being a good guy at Churchill Downs this week, and he relishes what he sees as the best chance he has ever had to win the Kentucky Derby. "You always hope that a three-year-old will come around and hit his peak at Churchill Downs — not a couple months early, not a couple months late."

In the Arkansas Derby, Althea indicated to Lukas that she is doing just that, and he is not alone in this assessment. Althea, who will run in the derby Saturday as part of an entry with another filly, Life's Magic, is favored to join Regret (1915) and Genuine Risk (1980) as

the only female winners in the race's 110 years.

To Lukas, Althea's development into a top racehorse has always seemed somewhat providential. In the early months of 1983, the trainer was emotionally devastated by the death of his unborn, champion filly, Landalee. He thought that loss had deprived him of the opportunity of a lifetime. But then, Althea came along.

In July, she beat colts by 10 lengths at Hollywood Park. In September, she beat members of her own sex by 15 lengths at Del Mar. Knowledgeable West Coast handicappers thought she was better than Landalee. Althea finished the year with a five-for-nine record and won the Eclipse award as the U.S. champion 2-year-old filly.

Still, Lukas was not thinking too seriously about the Kentucky Derby, because he knows there is a predictable cycle in the development of male and female thoroughbreds.

"When horses are two," he said, "the fillies are equal to the colts in the summertime; sometimes they are even superior. But they start losing ground [in physical development] at three. If they are very exceptional, they may get back to equality late in their three-year-old season or when they're four."

This theory is confirmed by experience: Only eight fillies have won U.S. Triple Crown races, the Preakness, the Kentucky Derby and the Belmont Stakes. Europe's premier race run in October, seven fillies or mares have won in the past 12 years.

Lukas decided to point Althea for the Fantasy Stakes at Oaklawn and then for Friday's Kentucky Oaks at Churchill. But the filly made him alter his plans. Although she lost the Fantasy, she encountered

tered so much trouble and ran so fast that Lukas concluded she could beat the colts in the Arkansas Derby one week later.

The filly toyed with the other speed horses in the field, sitting outside them as she set a leisurely pace. Then she accelerated entering the final turn and drew away so strongly that even the confirmed stretch-runners in the field could not gain on her. She won by seven lengths and equaled the track record of 1:46 4/5 for 1 1/8 miles, leaving little doubt in Lukas' mind that, filly or no filly, she was a powerful contender to win the Kentucky Derby.

Lukas has been enjoying a problem-free week with Althea at Churchill Downs, but since the filly has been here, she has not behaved like America's sweetheart. "She's like a bratty kid," Lukas said. "She discipline her but she doesn't take it. She doesn't like people fooling around with her."

Post Positions for Derby

The track handicapper at Churchill Downs on Thursday made Althea a 5-2 favorite and Swale was dropped to second pick at 3-1 because of the heavy odds at the track. The odds for the International reported. Swale has not performed well in mud.

The field from the rail out, following Thursday's draw, is: Althea, 5-2; Regret's Shark, 20-1; Life's Magic, 20-1; So Vague, 12-1; Life's Magic, 5-2; Fight Over, 20-1; Fall Time, 12-1; Bedouin, 12-1; Rexson's Hope, 12-1; Taylor's Special, 7-2; Silent King, 15-1; Vanlandingham, 10-1; Secret Prince, 12-1; At The Threshold, 20-1; Swale, 3-1; Majestic Shore, 12-1; Biloid Indian, 12-1; Pine Creek, 10-1; Coax Me Chad, 12-1; and Gate Dancer, 15-1.

## Pondering the NFL's 'What-If' Draft

By Dave Anderson  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Up at the lectern in the ballroom of the Omni Park Central Hotel on Tuesday wearing a suit nearly as tight as his forehead, Commissioner Paul Rozelle glanced at a small white card.

"The New York Giants' first selection..." he began.

"Akem Ojainrwin," a voice called from the balcony.

Pete Rozelle smiled at the mention of the University of Houston basketball center, then announced, "linebacker Carl Banks, Michigan State."

Up in the balcony, the National Football League draftsmen cheered, not always their reaction in the past to the Giants' first choice. But this was a different NFL draft, a day for which the United States Football League had skinned some of the cream off the top of the milk of human kindness professed by the NFL selection structure.

But what if the USFL did not exist? Who would have been the top 10 players announced, and by which teams?

To determine mythical answers, those mythical questions were put to Gil Brandt, the Dallas Cowboys' vice-president for personnel development and one of the NFL's most astute analysts for the last quarter of a century. For his answers, it is necessary to remember that if the USFL did not exist, Herschel Walker, the 1982 Heisman Trophy winner with the New Jersey Generals, would have been eligible for Tuesday's NFL draft.

"And if Herschel were there," Brandt said, "Cincinnati probably would not have traded its choice to New England."

And the Tampa Bay Buccaneers would probably not have traded their choice to the Bengals before last season for Jack Thompson, the quarterback they needed after Doug Williams departed to join the

Oklahoma Outlaws of the USFL this year.

"With the second choice, Houston would have considered Irving Fryar, Dean Steinkühler and Bryant. I think they would've taken the best athlete of the three, meaning Fryar, which means that the Cincinnati would have been able to take Steinkühler, the big guard they really wanted. Philadelphia, they would've had to make a choice between the two linebackers, Banks and Wilbur Marshall, and Reggie White, the defensive tackle from Tennessee," Brandt said.

"I think the Eagles would've gone for one of the linebackers. That's one of the hardest positions to fill because so much is expected of a linebacker. They're almost all chosen in the first round. About the only difference between Banks and Marshall is that Banks is taller. But that's important. I think the Eagles would've taken Banks, with Kansas City taking Marshall."

Brandt pondered what the San Diego Chargers might have done with the sixth choice in the first round.

"If Reggie White were there," he said of the Memphis Showboats' defensive tackle, "I think they would've taken him."

With the seventh choice, the Cincinnati Bengals selected the same player Brandt thought they would have chosen in the mythical draft — Ricky Hunley, the Arizona linebacker. He thought the Indianapolis Colts, with the eighth choice, would also have chosen the same player they did — Leonard Coleman, a defensive back from Vanderbilt.

Notice that in Brandt's judgment, Steve Young, the \$43-million quarterback signed by the Los Angeles Express, would not have been taken with any of the first eight choices.

"It's not sure grapes," Brandt said. "Young isn't that tall. He's 6 foot 4 inches. Some scouts consider him more a product of the Brigham Young system. Every few years a quarterback comes out of there with big stats. But if he were still there, I think Atlanta would have taken him with the ninth choice; then the Jets probably would go for the best defensive back with the 10th choice."

The New York Jets did take the projected cornerback, Russell Carter, of Southern Methodist.

Notice, too, that Brandt believed another celebrated USFL player would have been ignored through the top 10 choices — Mike Rozier, last year's Heisman Trophy runner-up.

Transition

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Baseball

## Austria Nips Cyprus in Soccer

NICOSIA — Austria scored the first victory in the 1986 World Cup qualifying competition Wednesday, defeating Cyprus, 2-1, in a European Group Five soccer game.

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## OBSERVER

## The Need for Enemies

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Having always thought of myself as just about the nicest fellow you'd ever want to meet, I was astonished recently to discover I had an enemy. Never mind who it was, or how I found out; that's not important. The important thing is what I discovered about myself. I was furious.

It was outrageous that this man could not perceive what a splendid human being he had chosen to stalk. Was he blind and deaf? If he had taken pains to inquire, surely everybody would have told him he was mistaken, for there isn't a finer person alive than I.

When outrage against the injustice of the man's position subsided, I undertook a campaign to draw his fangs and win his heart. Though he was a person for whom I had never cared much — in fact, I had always heartily disliked him — I took pains to treat him affectionately, invited him to lunches and picked up the tab, and praised him lavishly to his face and behind his back.

Nothing succeeded. On the grapevine I have since heard he is boasting around town that he is "toying cleverly" with me and enjoying the innocence in which I am being led in my own destruction.

Many people would enjoy having him for an enemy, for he is not only a ridiculous blowhard, but also an ass. Not me. I am worse than Willy Loman. For me it is not enough to be liked, or even well liked; I have to be thoroughly liked.

This is a depressing discovery, for people who are afraid to make enemies almost never amount to much, and people who want to be liked by absolutely everybody of ten end up — like Lyndon Johnson — thoroughly, if unjustly, despised by multitudes.

One of the most successful men I know exults in the enemies he has made and becomes worried and annoyed by evidence that anyone likes him. It makes him fear he is losing his grip.

The need to be liked and the need to have enemies probably define two extremes of an American neurosis. They reflect an abnormal concern with the decent opinion of mankind, a concern that does not greatly occupy the British, or the French, or the Chinese, all of whom are much less obsessed than Americans with the link between salesmanship and a winning personality.

During former President Nixon's recent television interviews, I was struck again by how important enemies are to him. He has always ascribed his defeats to the viciousness of his enemies without ever crediting them for his successes, for his followers were the people who loved him most for the enemies he made.

No politician ever complained more about his enemies. The easy conclusion is that the incessant talk about them betrayed a deep yearning to be universally liked. Perhaps so, but this desire, if it once existed, was submerged at the very start of his career when he discovered that playing the nice guy would not work in the mean politics of red hating.

For his enemies, who still abound, the irony is that they could probably have destroyed him only by treating him as a swell fellow. A man who could thrive only on enemies, he might have come unlatched and turned into a bumbler if the life-enhancing environment of enmity had been eliminated.

President Reagan, by contrast, likes to be liked. He is probably as distressed as I am by the mere thought of an enemy in the bushes. Routine political attacks, the usual marauding of charge and denunciation, seem to hurt rather than energize him. When asked to respond, his manner always seems to say, "Gosh, how could anybody say something like that about one of the sweetest guys that ever went down the pike?"

Reagan wouldn't know what to do with an enemy if he had one. Like me, I suppose, he would probably ask him to the White House for tea and jellybeans.

Does this contradict my theory that people who are reluctant to make enemies rarely amount to much? I don't think so. It's true the Reagan administration has made enemies galore, but very few people seem to blame the president for his administration, possibly because very few believe he has much to do with it.

And if you become president but don't run the show, have you really — aside from the honor of the thing — amounted to very much?

New York Times Service

## Huck's Hometown Still Bears the Mark of Twain

By Andrew H. Malcolm

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE  
HANNIBAL, Missouri — You don't know about the adventures of Huckleberry Finn without you have read a book of that name by a man named Mark Twain. He told the truth, mainly. There was things which he stretched, but mainly he told the truth. But that ain't no matter.

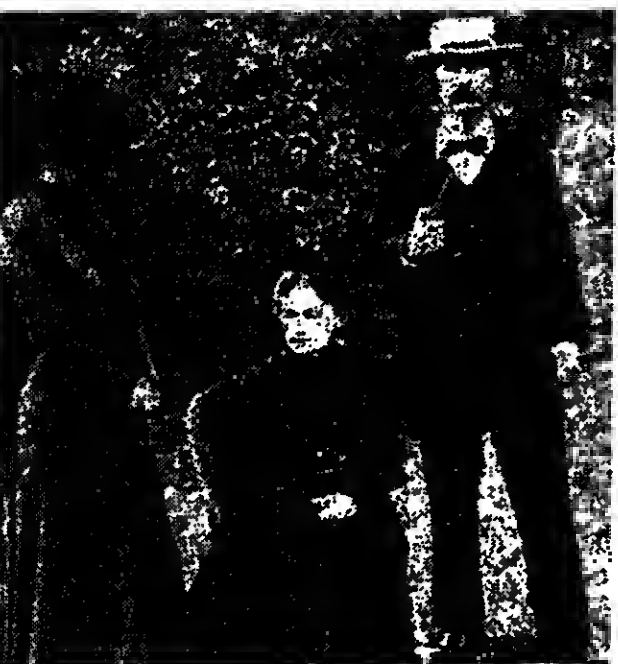
Truth or not, this year is the 100th anniversary of the publication of "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn," a vernacular volume of 19th-century teen-age mischief and misadventure, along with serious social satire, that has enriched the lives of millions of readers. Its publication forever changed the course of American literature and the life of this small Mississippi River city in northeastern Missouri, where the names of real landmarks have even been changed to match their fictional names.

Since that day a century ago when the first copies were sold in London, generations of youngsters and adults have sneaked out at night with Huck and Tom Sawyer and the gang as they planned

to become robbers and "ransom" people, although they did not know what that meant.

Readers met Becky Thatcher, Tom's sweetheart, and Aunt Polly and the Duke and the feuding Grangerfords and Shepherfords. They drifted with Huck and Jim, the runaway slave, on a raft down the powerful river that so shaped life on this land. It seemed an innocent era when the worst thing a boy could do was tell a lie or smoke a corn-cob pipe, and scolding aunts led miscreants away by the ear.

Considerable has changed. Samuel L. Clemens, the son of a judge and unsuccessful merchant, left Hannibal, better known to readers as St. Petersburg, and went on to pilot a riverboat, got broke trying to get rich on West and finally wrote "Huckleberry Finn" and many more books under the pen name Mark Twain. Tom Blankenship, the real-life model for the fictional Huck, wandered out to the Western territories and died there. Clemens' mother, the model for Aunt Polly, moved to Iowa with his brother, Orion, the model for Sid Sawyer.



Clemens, his wife, Olivia, daughter, Clara, in 1900.

And Hannibal has tried mightily to live up to the imagination of so many readers.

Upwards of 250,000 visitors a year travel here to see the Twain museum, watched over by its curator, Henry Sweets, and the tiny preserved Clemens home, where the author spent a childhood absorbing enough memories, scenes and patient medicines to fill two adventure books about growing up. The other day, Scott Dahlbudd brought her 14 students all the way from Hagen, West Germany, where Huck and Tom are required reading. "So," explained 17-year-old Aoke Mathias in English, "we are here at home in our childhood fantasy."

"Huckleberry Finn" was a revolutionary book, part of a major movement to literary realism. Freed by Twain's example from traditional literary conventions, countless writers took American literature in fresh new directions. "All modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called 'Huckleberry Finn,'" wrote Ernest Hemingway in 1935.

The Hannibal of today revels in old-fashioned values. The noon siren still blows on time and so does the 10 P.M. town-age curfew, although true to Huck's tradition no one pays any attention to that. "We don't roll up our sidewalks after dark," said Mayor John Lyng. "We leave them out. And unlike a lot of other places, we can actually walk on them safely late at night."

The city of 18,811 people tucked between two bluffs 100 miles north of St. Louis remains an agricultural supply center. The shoe factories are gone. Railroad jobs are down. And many young people move away after graduation. But thousands of tons of grain still move out on the river. And there is always Mark Twain tourism, which is estimated to pump \$40 million into Hannibal's economy each year. Tourists can see the Mark Twain riverboat, the Tom 'n' Huck Motel, the Becky Thatcher Restaurant, Jackson's Island, where Tom and Huck were given up for dead, and the Mark Twain cave, where they did not have to pay \$5 to go inside.

Nowadays as the crickets re-



Illustration for first edition of "Huckleberry Finn."

emerge and the trees green with buds, contests have already begun to pick the next pair of seventh graders to portray Tom and Becky at local functions next year, the 150th anniversary of Clemens' birth.

Hannibal's annual highlight comes July Fourth with National Tom Sawyer Days raft races, mud volleyball games and fence-painting and frog-jumping contests. "You sit down by the river with friends," said Mayor Lyng. "We leave them out. And unlike a lot of other places, we can actually walk on them safely late at night."

Of course, the waterfront has changed. Grain elevators occupy much space. Only two steamboats remain on the river now. Boys do not skinny-dip in the river much.

"Huck" is told entirely from

the boy's viewpoint in his own words, almost unheard of then. And they were not the words nor the stories that had adorned the proper novels of tradition.

The book was roundly criticized as coarse, vulgar and irreverent, with such poor grammar as to make it suitable only for slum classes. "It is," said one library board member in Concord, Massachusetts, "trash of the veriest sort."

"Huck" was banned from numerous American schools, and it still is now from time to time. Today, the objection most often comes from people who dislike the portrayal of the slave Jim.

In spite of controversy, Professor Henry Nash Smith, a re-

## PEOPLE

## Italy Blocks Shipment Of Michelangelo Statue

The Italian government temporarily blocked shipment of a Michelangelo masterpiece to the United States Thursday. The marble "Christ Bearing the Cross," in an ancient Rome church since the 16th century, was packed for shipment on a commercial flight for showing at the Vatican pavilion of the New Orleans World Exposition. But Nino Gallo, the minister of cultural assets, intervened and ordered it kept in Italy to allow an experts time to determine whether the trip posed any risk. A Vatican spokesman, the Rev. Pierfrancesco Pastore, said the statue is the property of Italy entrusted to the Dominican fathers of the Santa Maria sopra Minerva Church near St. Peter's. He said the Vatican was not involved in the request for the work, which he said came from Archbishop Philip Hannan of New Orleans, although the Vatican is lending some of its art already to the United States for the show. In January, Premier Bettino Craxi blocked shipment of two ancient Greek statues of warriors to the Olympic Games in Los Angeles because of the risk of damage.

The Coca-Cola Co. and Pepsi Inc. appear headed for a battle of the superlatives. Singers Joli Iglesias and Michael Jackson's Coca-Cola announced Wednesday that it had signed the Spanish-born Iglesias, 40, to appear in commercials in English, Spanish and other languages and said the company would sponsor a seven-month world concert tour by Iglesias. The deal with Iglesias, an international star who has sold more than 10 million records, comes three months after Pepsi unveiled a series of television commercials made by Jackson, the recent winner of eight Grammy awards. Jackson was reportedly paid \$5.5 million for the commercials. Terms of the deal with Iglesias have not been revealed.

The French rock singer Sylvar Verman told the magazine Par Match that he will marry Tori Scott, her American companion, the past three years, in June. Verman, 39, was divorced from his French rock idol Johnny Hallyday in 1980. They have a son, David. She said the wedding would take place in Beverly Hills, California where she has purchased a home.

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